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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

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THE YELLOW PERIL IN PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS

THE PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARIES were "a enational $ucce$$." Thus, succinctly and graphically, Mr. H. I. Phillips, columnist of the New York *Sun*, comments on the fact that the campaign expenditures of Vare, Pepper and Pinchot in their triangular fight for the Republican nomination for Senator from the Keystone State piled up to the amazing total of over two million dollars. If this sum were in one-dollar bills, laid end to end, they would reach from Harrisburg to Washington and back again. The dollars spent in Mr. Vare's campaign alone would make a path for him nearly to Washington, but not quite. The dollars spent in Senator Pepper's campaign — and figures later than those in the accompanying table bring them beyond $1,600,000 —would carpet his route from Washington back to his home State. Those who visualize it in gold see another yellow peril menacing the country.

HOW THREE SENATE CANDIDATES SPENT $1,886,436 IN THE PENNSYLVANIA POLL

(From the New York *World*)

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Recapitulated expenditures in the Republican primary campaign in Pennsylvania, as computed today, bring the record-breaking grand total to $1,886,436, based on the following figures testified to by the three candidates, Vare, Pepper and Pinchot, and their managers who have appeared so far before the special Senate committee:

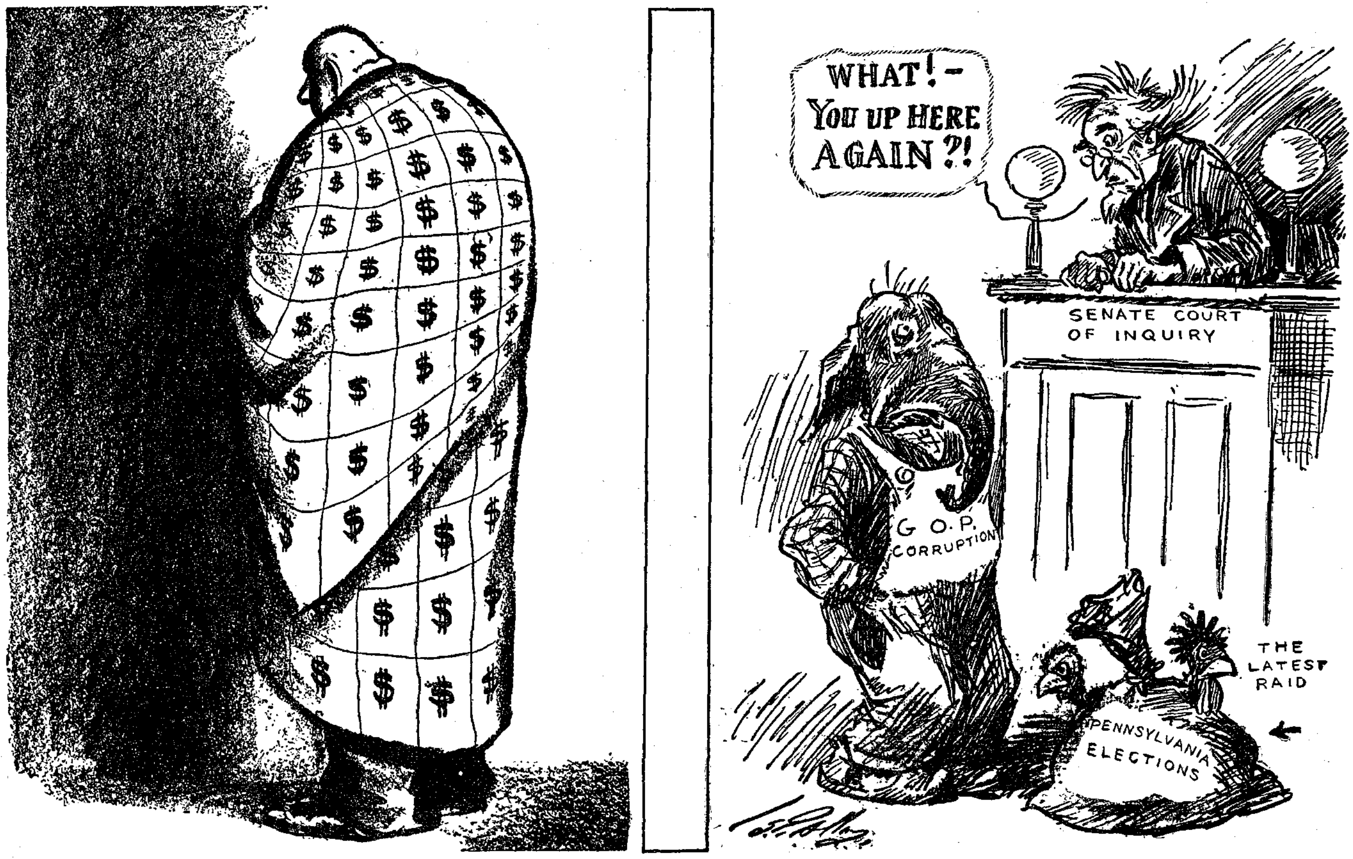
PEPPER CAMPAIGN:	
Joseph R. Grundy's committee expenses and deficit	$614,134
W. L. Mellon's estimate of Pittsburgh expenses	347,295
Pepper's estimate of his separate committee	125,000
Total for Pepper	$1,086,429
VARE CAMPAIGN:	
Vare's personal expenditures	$71,435
Spent by Pittsburgh headquarters	40,216
Secret fund disbursed from Philadelphia	231,095
Audit of other Philadelphia expenses	253,659
Additional advertising estimate	8,500
Total for Vare	$604,905
PINCHOT CAMPAIGN:	
Pinchot's personal contribution	$43,767
Spent by his State Committee	113,324
Additional Pittsburgh expenses	3,885
Estimated county expenditures	30,000
Unpaid bills	4,126
Total for Pinchot	$195,102
GRAND TOTAL	$1,886,436

Exact figures have yet to be furnished by many of the managers.

A cynical paragrapher has remarked that elections are not so clamorous as they used to be, because "the cash register makes less noise than the tin horn." But the Pennsylvania primaries reveal the fact that when the cash register is supplied with a megaphone attachment in the shape of a Senate investigating committee, it can raise a din that reduces the tin horn to silence by comparison. From coast to coast the editorial pages of the daily press are ringing with shocked and indignant protests against the part played by money in Pennsylvania's politics. "Enough evidence that the Pennsylvania Senatorial nomination was an auction has been produced to warrant the Senate in refusing to seat the nominee if elected," declares Senator Capper's Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), which believes it "impossible for the Senate or the country to remain indifferent and acquiescent to the calm story of the political debauchery of the second State in the Union." "If America can read the evidence thus far given without a shudder and a surge of indignation, it is because we are in a condition of disgusting demoralization and lacking in an ordinary sense of civic decency," avers the New York *Evening World* (Dem.). What chance has popular opinion to reveal itself in the dazzling glare of so much gold, wonders the Wichita *Beacon* (Ind., Rep.). While no law of the State has been violated, since Pennsylvania puts no limit on primary expenditures, all the laws of political idealism and beauty are smashed to smithereens, remarks the New York *Sun* (Rep.). "It is this kind of thing which is bringing the ballot into contempt and killing public-spirited and unselfish interest in politics," comments the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.); and it goes on to say: "Aside from all question of direct corruption, and we do not suggest that it was practised, it is obvious that politics at such a cost as this is politics of a sort far beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen—it is politics as the luxury of the interested rich." And in a Pennsylvania paper, the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), we read:

> "We don't know just how much it will take to awaken the people of Pennsylvania to the grave significance of the revelations now being made at Washington.
>
> "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people is merely a pleasant phrase; it does not exist in Pennsylvania. We are ruled by the judicious distribution of cash; and it would not be surprizing if it should be found that our primary election went to the highest bidder.
>
> "Newberry, whose primary election expenditures shocked the country only a few years ago, was but a small potato. But who would be rash enough to predict that the lavish use of money in the Vare-Pepper-Pinchot campaign will shock Pennsylvania, or that the voters here will set the seal of their disapproval upon the investment of fabulous sums by politicians to advance their own interests at the polling places?"

The outstanding facts revealed by the candidates and their managers under the cross-questioning of Senator Reed's committee



THE PENNSYLVANIA TOGA
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

LOOKS LIKE HE'S A HOPELESS CASE
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MESS

are that the unsuccessful campaigns of Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot cost respectively $1,620,000 and $195,102, while the nomination of Representative William S. Vare cost $604,905. It is claimed that these sums were spent legitimately for propaganda, advertising, etc. Thus one witness was certain that "all the money spent by the Pepper-Fisher ticket was as legitimately used as money given to a church"; and one of Mr. Vare's managers declared: "I never heard of a vote being bought in Pennsylvania." But the statement of one of Governor Pinchot's lieutenants that the Vare and Pepper forces spent $494,900 in Pittsburgh for "watchers" at $10 a day draws the fire of Democratic editors. The employment of these 49,490 "watchers," insists the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), can only be interpreted as "a purchase of votes." "It is when we come to the evidences of the wholesale employment of hired 'watchers' and 'workers' that we come upon the first large use of campaign funds in a manner that is obviously open to grave suspicions," remarks the Pittsburgh *Sun* (Dem.). And in the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) we read:

> "That corruption featured the primaries may be taken for granted. It was disguised by that detail of the Pennsylvania election laws permitting each candidate to employ 'watchers' at the polls. An army of these political parasites were hired. Two or three hundred thousand of them may have been on the pay-roll throughout the State—altho it seems incredible—for one of the Vare managers estimated the Vare 'watchers' in the Pittsburgh district alone at 15,000, while a Pinchot manager calculated that the Pepper 'watchers' in the same narrow territory reached 50,000. Several days were needed to pay them off and the scenes around headquarters as they were being handed their money in bills resembled a run on a bank. This phase of the situation was the rottenest, but it was specifically permitted by law. If Pennsylvania desires primary reform, it can begin by eliminating the lawful employment of this great and unnecessary army of 'watchers.' The primary as a system can not fairly be saddled with the blame for the 'watcher' scandal."

"Every politician admits—Republicans dolefully, Democrats exultingly—that the disclosures of immense sums spent in the Pennsylvania Republican primary will have wide-spreading effects," says Mark Sullivan in his Washington correspondence for the New York *Herald Tribune.* Among the possible effects, as discust among politicians in Washington, he tells us, are the following: That Vare, if he is elected in November, will be rejected by the Senate; that the Democratic nominee, William B. Wilson, will be seated in his place; that somebody, possibly Governor Pinchot, will run and win as an independent candidate. To quote Mr. Sullivan further:

> "The probability that Vare, if elected in November, will not be permitted to keep his seat is increased by a suggestion made to-day and very likely to be followed. It is that the Democrats and Independent Republicans take steps to make the Vare case an issue in all the Senatorial primaries and elections now pending throughout the country. The suggestion is that a question will be formulated and 'put up to' every Senatorial candidate, the question reading: 'If nominated and elected, will you or will you not vote to let Vare keep his seat?'
>
> "The Democrats and the insurgent Republicans in the States where they are organized regard the votes of regular Republicans on the Newberry case as one of the most effective devices of opposition that they have had recently, and they have used it steadily for four years. Only the week before the Pennsylvania disclosures began, the Democratic National Committee sent out over the country a list of Republican Senators now up for reelection who voted to seat Newberry in 1922 and other details of that case.
>
> "The Democratic intention to make the most of the Vare case is already under way. The statement of Secretary Mellon extenuating the Pennsylvania expenditures was inserted in *The Congressional Record* at the request of Senator McKellar, of Tennessee. That means to those familiar with the mechanism that the statement, together with appropriate Democratic comment on it, will be reprinted as a campaign document and mailed under frank to the voters in States holding elections."

What are the stakes, many observers ask, that move men to spend such vast sums of money in pursuit of an office that carries a salary of only $10,000 a year? According to Mr. Joseph R. Grundy, head of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, who was one of the heaviest contributors to Senator Pepper's campaign fund: "Salaries had nothing to do with it. The issues were important." Mr. Grundy explained further that his interest in the outcome was born of his eagerness to strengthen "the Coolidge-Mellon line of economic thought." And in the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) ex-Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels writes:

> "It is not politics with Grundy and the 'Mellon interests,' or rather politics is business with them. At Washington Mr. Pepper and other Republicans vote millions annually into the coffers of the 'Mellon interests'. . . . They were willing to put up big money to reelect Pepper, but they are as well satisfied, so far as his voting for privilege is concerned, to have Vare."

"Control of Government influence and Government favors was the stake," agrees the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.). "Political control of the State was one prize sought, and revenue legislation of direct concern to the anthracite industry and to corporations generally was another," says the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.). But in the Knoxville *Journal* (Rep.) we read:

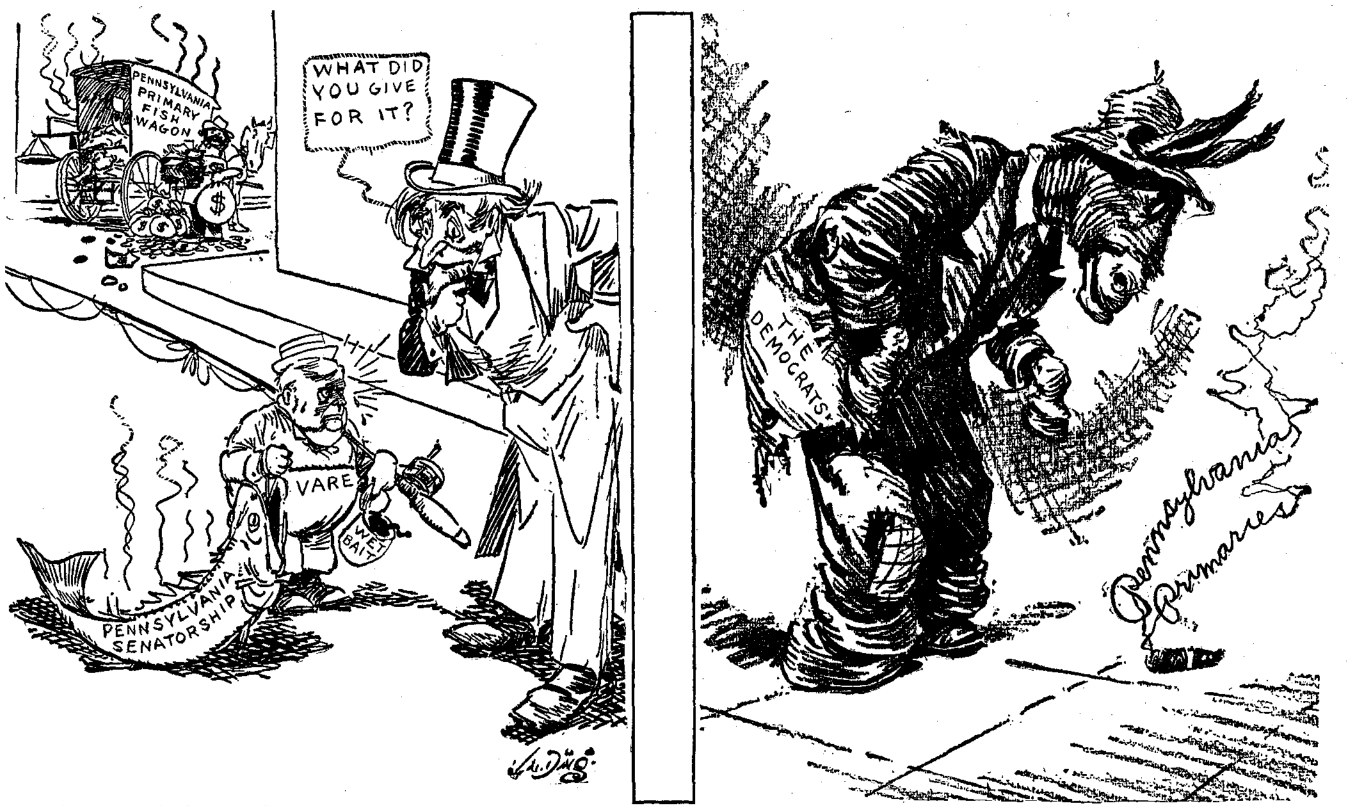
> "An industrial group may wish to have a certain man in the Senate, not that he may assist them in plundering the country but that he may assist in preventing radical politicians from plundering them or passing unwise, restrictive laws which will injure their business to an extent which will make the expenditure for election purposes of a half million or so amply justifiable. To-day it is not the millionaire who is a political danger, but the ranting demagog and the closely organized minority group which knows just what it wants and goes out to get it regardless of the general welfare."

Many editors and publicists argue that the chief blame for the Pennsylvania mess rests with the direct primary system itself, rather than with the candidates or their managers. Altho one of the reasons for the adoption of the primary in place of the nominating convention was to take the selection of candidates out of the hands of party bosses and put their selection in the hands of the people, these observers say that some of the worst evils of the old system have not been abolished, but merely made more expensive. Says David Lawrence in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Washington: "Judging by the questions directed at witnesses by Republicans as well as Democrats, and by comments in the cloakrooms of Congress, the whole investigation could be construed as a bipartizan attack on the primary system. It may turn into that yet."

Seven States, we are reminded by the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, have retained the party convention system of nominating State officials and Federal Senators. The seven are, New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Utah. In Georgia and Maryland the party organizations are free to select their candidates as they see fit. Says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) in defense of the primary:

> "Under the convention system corruptionists dealt with individuals rather than with the electorate at large.
>
> "They practised bribery at retail instead of on a wholesale scale. They bought delegates instead of buying the people whom the delegates represented.
>
> "If the object of our election laws governing nominations is to make the purchase of nominations easier, simpler and, above all, cheaper to the buyers, then let us return to the convention system. But to *The Record* it seems obvious that the remedy for the situation now being disclosed is not to overthrow one system for another and unquestionably worse one because the former has been abused. Rather let us deal with the abuses and endeavor to remedy them."

"It would be silly to claim that the primary has fulfilled all expectations, or that it is the ideal system," remarks the Newark *News* (Ind.), which adds: "Whenever any one can demonstrate a better system it will be welcomed." And the Birmingham *Age-Herald* expresses the hope that the Senate investigation will "uncover some of the weaker places in these laws, so that we may apply correctives."



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TAKING ALL THE GLORY OUT OF IT
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

"I CAN USE IT!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

AS REPUBLICAN PAPERS SEE IT

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MOROS, BUT NOT MOROSE. IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

This Moro chief, snapt here with a few of his wives, objects to any additional rule, such as is exercised by the Filipinos, his hereditary enemies, over the Moro provinces. So a New York Congressman has introduced a bill to have the Moro islands placed under a separate administration, and if Congress will only forget our law against polygamy in handling the problem, all will go as merry as a marriage bell.

A BILL TO SPLIT THE PHILIPPINES

WHILE THE FILIPINOS are asking independence from our rule, a big part of their own archipelago, it seems, wants independence from Filipino rule, and Representative Bacon has introduced a bill into Congress to take the Moro provinces in the Philippine Islands out of the hands of the Filipinos, and place them under the direct control of our Government. Mr. Bacon would have Congress create a single Moro province, with a Governor directly responsible to the President, instead of to the Governor-General of the Philippines. The Moros, recalls *The Times*, submitted to American forces "only after several years of fighting." Furthermore—

"The Americans gave them to understand that the Filipinos, for whom the Moros have always had a bitter scorn, would not be placed over them, and that Americans would look after their interests. The Moros accepted this at face value."

But, says Carter Field, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, following an interview with Mr. Bacon:

"At present the Filipinos, despite American pledges to the Moros, are virtually governing Mindanao and the other Moro islands, and depriving the Moros of any share in the government of the islands worth mentioning.

"There is no desire for independence from the United States in the Moro group, Mr. Bacon points out, but there is a passionate desire to have the domination of the Filipinos over the Moro islands removed.

"The total area of the Moro provinces is about 40,000 square miles. This is about 35.3 per cent. of the total land area of the Philippine Islands, which is approximately 114,400 square miles."

Representative Bacon is thus quoted in New York papers:

"The Philippine Islands are divided into two very distinct areas—the Christian provinces [Luzon and Visayan Islands] and the Mohammedan territory [Mindanao, Basilan, Palawan and the Sulu Archipelago]. These two regions belong to different and opposed civilizations—the Christian world and Islam.

"The Moros constitute an altogether distinct people from the Christian Filipinos—this not only in religion but in physical type and mental outlook. Their spoken language descends from the Arabian, with but a small mixture of Malayan words.

"The political state of the Moros is nothing short of pitiful. Their so-called representation in the Philippine Legislature is a farce. They are deliberately denied any participation in the Government. They have no elective representatives in the Legislature and no American governors. They have no magistrates, no judges, no public prosecutors drawn from their own people.

"The Moros desire American governors, but the Governor-General is powerless to appoint them because the Philippine Senate refuses to confirm other than Filipinos to office. The result is that the present tragic situation of the Moro people will be perpetuated unless and until relieved by Congress.

"The Moro problem is an American responsibility, not a Filipino responsibility. Their loyalty is to us and not to the Filipinos. And ours is the solution of their problem. The Filipino people have yet to learn the art of successful government of themselves. They are totally unprepared to justly rule another and a hostile people."

In a *Dearborn Independent* article, Representative Bacon says:

"We have really two problems to solve. That of the Moro provinces should not be involved with the future of the rest of the islands. How vital these provinces are to ourselves, as well as to the Moros, may be gathered from an examination of their potential wealth. They have what we need. Their people have not the capital to develop them. Nor have they the economic market for them.

"In the islands of Mindanao and Basilan, within the Moro provinces, are 1,500,000 acres or more of the best land in the world for the growth of the finest Para rubber. Climatic conditions are perfect. Aside from the great rubber possibilities of the Moro provinces it should be remembered that the great bulk of land is still part of the public domain of the United States. The agricultural, forest, and mineral wealth in this uninhabited and undeveloped territory is exceptional. The finest coal bodies in the Philippine Islands are in Mindanao, as is also one of the greatest undeveloped bodies of iron ore in the world.

"The administration of the Moro country under Filipino control has proved wholly unsatisfactory. It has served simply to arouse the age-long antagonism between the Moros and the Christian Filipinos and has precipitated unrest, trouble, and bloodshed. There is no hope of improvement under existing conditions. The justices of the peace, and all the judges of other courts in the Moro province, are now Filipinos. In other words, the administration of justice over a hostile people is entirely in the hands of their hereditary enemies.

"Even if it should eventually be decided that the rest of the islands should be given independence, the Moro provinces must be given a separate government if we courageously meet the situation there and carry out our agreements with the Moro people."

Representative of the newspapers which approve the measure to divide the Philippines is the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which says:

"The Bacon bill would absolutely free the Moro provinces from rule by the Tagalogs of Luzon, free them from what is essentially taxation without representation, free them from the continuous irritations of being governed by Manila politicians, whom they hate. It would establish direct American control of these provinces, with an organization separated from the one that centers at Manila. Democrats as well as Republicans, believers and disbelievers in 'independence for the Philippines,' ought to unite in backing such a reform."

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THE TACNA-ARICA FAILURE

SINCE 1922 UNCLE SAM, as arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica controversy, has been in the position of the hunter who had hold of the bear's tail and couldn't let go. The dispute over the two provinces on the west coast of South America, recalls the Omaha *World-Herald*, had caused a bad feeling between Chile and Peru for forty years when the good offices of the United States Government were sought to end the controversy. And now comes the collapse of the plans for a plebiscite. As a result, Chile has resumed military occupation of the disputed territory, Peru is determined as ever not to surrender its claim, Bolivia is no nearer to realizing its aspiration to get an outlet to the sea, and, to quote the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "another well-meant attempt to apply the principle of self-determination has failed." "The failure is regrettable," observes the Troy *Record*, "not only because it leaves two prominent South American republics at swords' points, but because the principle of arbitration receives a hard blow." This paper sees here "a duplication of what happened in Alsace-Lorraine, where a plebiscite was talked of for years, and just as regularly postponed because the strong-armed methods of the invader made a fair vote impossible." The story of the Tacna-Arica collapse is thus told in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

> "The question of where the responsibility for failure should lie is likely to become involved in a mass of controversy. Maj.-Gen. William Lassiter, the American member and Chairman of the Plebiscitary Commission, made the motion to terminate the plebiscitary proceedings after Augustin Edwards, the Chilean member, had moved that the Commission set a date for holding the plebiscitary election.
>
> "The Lassiter motion, adopted by the vote of the American and Peruvian members, was that 'a free and fair plebiscite, as required by the award, is impracticable of accomplishment.' The 'award' which the motion mentions was made by President Coolidge as the arbitrator chosen by Chile and Peru. He directed that disposition of the disputed territory be determined by a plebiscite of its inhabitants.
>
> "Both General Lassiter and Señor Edwards delivered addresses. General Lassiter argued at great length to sustain the legality of his proposal to end the sittings. Señor Edwards took the opposite view-point, asserting that the Plebiscitary Commission did not have the right to decree a plebiscite impossible.
>
> "Thus the earnest endeavor begun by Gen. John J. Pershing and continued by General Lassiter appears to have ended in failure after ten months of hard work."

General Lassiter, in summing up his reasons for introducing the resolution, which thus becomes a part of the record, comes to these "inescapable conclusions":

> "That conditions utterly incompatible with the exercise by Peruvians of the legitimate plebiscitary activities essential to a free and fair expression of the will of the qualified electorate exist in the plebiscitary territory; that the Peruvian electorate has been physically reduced below its proper figure by such measures as forcible deportations, departures induced by violence or threats, unexplained disappearances, discriminatory military conscription and even assassination; that Peruvians who have been driven or frightened out of plebiscitary territory have not been given by the Chilean authorities due opportunity of facilities to return and register to vote; that there has been systematic, wide-spread, effective terrorization of Peruvians, brought about through violence to persons and property and through threats of oppression and persecution; that Peruvians have been coerced into promising to vote for Chile, into promising to remain neutral in the plebiscite, into registering fraudulently; that the Peruvians have been denied due and equal protection of the laws applicable to the plebiscitary territory; that Peruvians have been subjected generally to unlawful restrictions, molestation, discriminations and other forms of interference with plebiscitary rights; that the Peruvian official plebiscitary personnel has been impeded, even subjected to assault, in an effort to discharge the necessary appropriate plebiscitary duties; that there have been general, deliberate misrepresentation and suppression of real facts by the local Chilean authorities and by the local Chilean press; that the conditions above outlined have been brought about, not only with the knowledge and implied approval of the Chilean authorities, but in many cases with their connivance."

"An accusation of bad faith so open and blunt is rarely made in documents having to do with international relationships," notes the New York *Sun*, and it adds:

> "In these circumstances the United States can scarcely take further part in a business so wretched. It has been forced to the conclusion that at least one party to that dispute does not want it settled upon a basis of free selection. It can do nothing less than withdraw until a more reasonable frame of mind prevails.
>
> "Meanwhile, American opinion and that of all other informed countries not swayed by blind partizanship will place the blame for the break-down squarely where it belongs—upon the shoulders of Chile. And doubtless in many chancelleries this is a fact which will be filed for future reference."

Two Democratic papers, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* and the New York *World*, think President Coolidge erred in stipulating a plebiscite, altho the Cleveland paper considers the error excusable, and notes that President Coolidge has not yet abandoned the perplexing problem. But, it goes on:

> "It now appears that the great waste of time and money at Arica might have been prevented had President Coolidge pursued the bolder course of drawing his own boundary lines. Inasmuch as both Peru and Chile were pledged to accept the judgment, there was really no need for dodging the issue."

An independent daily, however, reasons otherwise. Says the Newark *News:*

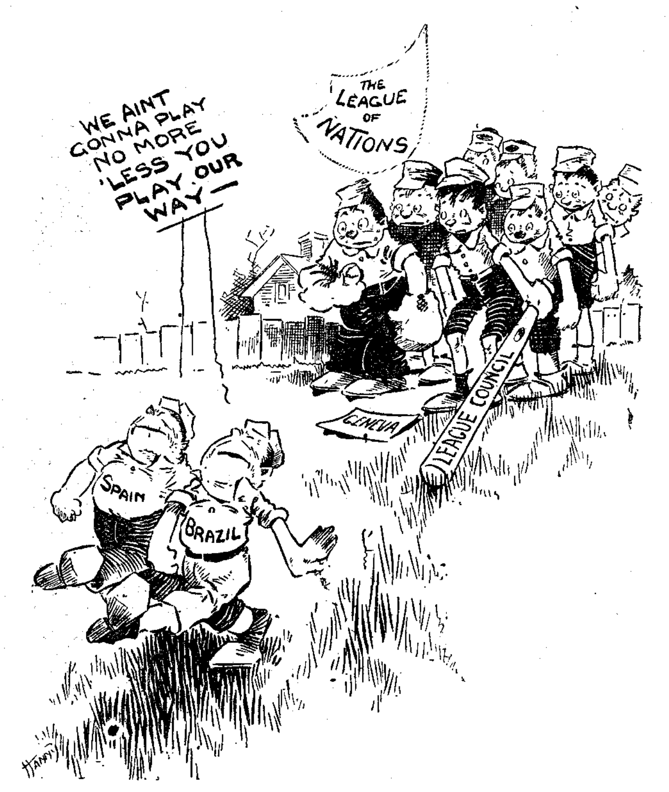
> "Collapse of the Tacna-Arica negotiations, altho embarrassing to the Administration, can not be laid wholly at its door. President Coolidge inherited arbitration of this dispute from the Harding Administration, which, under the guiding hand of Secretary of State Hughes, persuaded Chile and Peru to let the United States try to settle it. Our adherence to the Monroe Doctrine as the law and gospel of our foreign policy required it of him. The threatened alternative was to have the dispute carried to the League of Nations.
>
> "The plebiscite plan upon which we decided was not suited to the Latin-American temperament. We attempted to settle by ourselves the outstanding dispute of a continent which, beneath the surface, is much more akin to Europe than to our country and more hostile to us than the countries of Europe."

"Chile must accept the blame for the failure of the negotiations," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "since she controls the territory in dispute and prevented a fair vote. For the moment our arbitration is at an end. There is little point in resuming negotiations until Chile shows a greater disposition to be fair." As the Charleston *Gazette* explains:

> "The United States has no selfish interest in this dispute save the desire to see peace come to South America after all these years of bitterness and recrimination. National pride seems to be the only thing in the way of a settlement. Neither side wishes to be put in the position where it might possibly be said that she had given way. Two suggestions were recently made by Secretary of State Kellogg. The first was the erection of a neutral State, either independent or under the protectorate of South American States. The other was the transfer, with suitable compensation and economic privileges for Peru and Chile, to an outside South American nation, obviously Bolivia. The prestige of neither country would be hurt by adopting either of these sensible suggestions.
>
> "The logical thing to us would seem to be to let Bolivia have the territory that has caused so much dispute. As things now stand, Bolivia is a land-locked nation; her seaboard was taken away from her in the war that caused the present dispute. Bolivia has longed for an outlet to the sea for years. It is obvious that, if this territory were ceded to either Peru or Chile, it would leave rancor and bitterness in one country. But, if it were given to Bolivia, neither of the disputants would lose any prestige, and in addition each would gain the gratitude of Bolivia. The concert of nations in South America would be immeasurably improved by this. Bolivia, friendly to both nations, would be placed between them. This seems to us such a satisfactory way out that we marvel Peru and Chile have not done this long ago."

BRAZIL BOLTS THE LEAGUE

JUBILATION IN RIO DE JANEIRO greets the announcement that Brazil has decided on a formal withdrawal from the League of Nations. The move "saves national dignity." The League "really is the business of European interests only." Finally, as previously announced by President Bernardes, "the League is revealed as far away from the ideals considered essential by that great humanitarian and genius, Woodrow Wilson," and "we thank God that the Foreign Office has discontinued its endeavors to secure a permanent seat in the Council." These are a few of the typical comments reported from the Brazilian capital. In this country, the resignation, together with the threatened resignation of Spain, is viewed as a most severe test of the League's workability.



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DELAYING THE GAME

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

It was very largely Brazil's threat of defection, recalls the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which caused the deadlock last March and prevented the prompt admission of Germany in accordance with the terms of the Locarno agreements. Brazil refused to give unanimous consent to the admission of Germany as a permanent member of the League Council unless the Brazilian seat in the Council also was made permanent. The seat was refused, and Brazil was in danger of exclusion even from a temporary place in the Council when her resignation was announced.

Sympathizers with the purposes of the League, such as the Baltimore *Sun*, argue that "such a step no more means permanent withdrawal than the resignation of a European Cabinet officer for similar reasons means permanent retirement from politics." A number of other editors emphasize the fact that the Brazilian resignation is handed in a few months before the entry of a new government, said to be much more friendly toward the League than is the present one. The Springfield *Republican* goes so far as to welcome the Brazilian withdrawal. It was time that this form of disintegration set in, declares the Massachusetts editor, for:

"The League has been subjected to a variety of misfortunes, the most terrific of which was the refusal of the United States to join it after creating it; what is now needed is the withdrawal of a member nation in order to show the world that nations may come and nations may go but the League still stays afloat."

But it will most probably stay afloat, reply a number of other critics, as a European, rather than as a world, institution. That stedfast opponent of American participation in the League, the Chicago *Tribune*, recalls that "Brazil's present position is that of Argentina, which has failed to take part in the activities of the League since 1920, when its delegation demanded the immediate admission of Germany, and was refused." However, continues *The Tribune:*

"Whether these two South American countries persist in their course and break with the League entirely or whether they reenter the fold does not affect the present importance of the Brazilian withdrawal as an illustration of the impossibility of gathering the nations of the Western Hemisphere into a body dominated by a European political system with which they have no direct concern.

"Not until the political function of the League is divorced from the League as an agency of international service can any country, no matter how close its ties with Europe, afford to risk any such entanglement with European troubles as the League now demands."

It would be a good thing for Europe, also, to have the American countries out of the League, argues this Chicago editor further, declaring that the result of Brazil's demand for a permanent Council seat was "the wreckage of nearly everything that had been so painstakingly set up at Locarno," and that "Europe might well set up a Monroe Doctrine of her own against interference of the Western Hemisphere." It practically has that already, in the opinion of the Providence *Journal*, which believes that "it is becoming clearer as time goes on that the League is essentially a European enterprise," which thus far "has shown no power to settle any dispute unless the settlement has been acceptable to Great Britain, France and Italy."

One thing, at least, this resignation has shown to the American opponents of the League, retorts one of the numerous American editors who defend the Geneva body in its present trouble: and that is the ease with which any nation can get out if it doesn't want to stay. It is recalled that "when the League controversy was most intense in this country" the League's opponents were sure that, "once in, withdrawal would be impossible, and then a long farewell to our national sovereignty and independence. But here is Brazil quitting the League with every other member saying 'So sorry,' and there is no power that can keep Brazil in." One is inclined to thank Brazil, concludes this editor, in the Springfield *Republican*, "for showing how little a proud and independent people need fear membership."

As for the general principles involved and the influence of the present controversy on the League itself, such liberal journals as the New York *Evening Post*, the Philadelphia *Record*, the Asheville (N. C.) *Times*, the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, and the New York *World* announce their belief that Brazil will be "cutting off her nose to spite her face" if she really persists in her resignation. Quoting President Lowell of Harvard, the New York *Times* accuses Brazil of trying to use "a question in which it had no real interest, to acquire a privilege for itself." In the history of the League, believes *The Times:*

"Few things have been so remarkable as its ability to triumph over obstacles seemingly insuperable. Noting the steady advance in the character and importance of the statesmen who foregather in Geneva, the steady increase in the magnitude of issues dealt with and in the success with which they are handled, President Lowell concludes with a saying that Brazil also may well ponder:

"'We are a sensible and practical people, and if the other Governments shall hereafter resort to the League as the place for the discussion of the world's problems, if it becomes an international clearing-house for differences, the United States will ultimately take her place in it by the very force of events.'"

FIGHTING FOR THE FRANC

SMASHED FRENCH CABINETS are a commonplace on the route taken by the falling franc for the last few years, but with the quick collapse of Briand's ninth ministry, a few days ago, a cry goes up from all sides that at last the crisis is desperate. One day's news carried the report of a new "low" in exchange; of a riot by 5,000 State employees, demonstrating for more pay; of increasing suffering throughout France on the part of those whose incomes have increased but little while prices have risen to seven times their pre-war level; of an increase of 10 per cent. in the cost of living in less than two months. "France has reached its Verdun in the war for the franc," grimly observes a French editor, and a score of American journals declare that the nation has finally entered those "days of penance" predicted by Caillaux two years ago.

The present situation, according to one American economist, George Wheeler Hinman, who contributes to the Hearst syndicate, greatly resembles that which arose with the notorious assignat, the paper money of the French Revolution. There were too many assignats—45,000,000,000 francs of them. Now there are too many paper francs—some 52,000,000,000 or more of them. *The Petit Journal*, of Paris, as reported by Edwin L. James to the New York *Times*, declares that "since December 15, 1925, the State has expended each month 1,000,000,000 more francs than it has received." Also, according to the same authority, the recent Finance Minister, Peret, tried exchange manipulation and lost. He lost the greater part of the $87,000,000 obtained through the Morgan loan two years ago, and "there is no other maneuver fund in sight." The immediate cause of the latest cabinet crash, we are told, was M. Peret's plan to "print bank notes as they might be needed to meet the retirement of the national defense bonds." This idea strikes most of our observers as equivalent to trying to put out a fire with kerosene.

Long-range advice, censure, and sympathy, are poured out from all sections of America, inspired especially by the part which the American debt plays in the French financial tangle. "Cut down your army, dig down in your pocket, and pull in your belt," fairly sums up the predominant advice. The Chicago *Tribune*, a leading exponent of this idea, objects that in France:

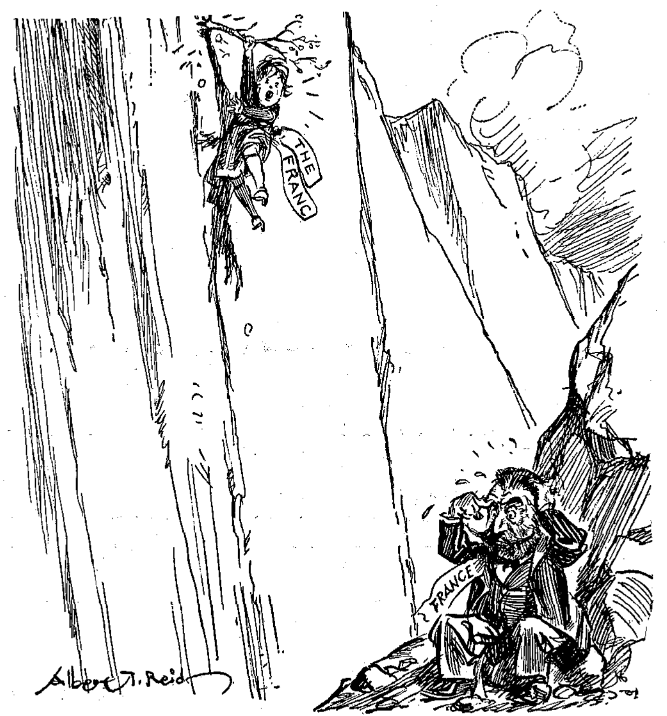
> "No sentiment has as yet made itself felt in favor of facing the issue squarely, coming out in the open with all the red ink entries in the ledger, and setting about in a truly business-like fashion to dig down, pay up, and get a fresh start. That, we are bold enough to believe, would be the way of doing things in this country where, it is charged, the adding machine is made an idol of worship."

While its Government contemplates such desperate remedies as putting the country on short bread rations and cutting down on imports, adds *The Tribune*, "France is maintaining two large armies in the field, one in Morocco, the other in Syria." The Pittsburgh *Sun* believes that "a continuing and drastic reduction in the army would save millions for France," and that, "with the Riffian war ended, with peace with Germany assured, the Government ought no longer to hesitate." "Instead of guiding," complains the Detroit *Free Press*, "the ministers have been casting about frantically for stop gaps," and the New Haven *Register*, indicating a remedy by discovering the same causes of disaster, objects that:

> "The chief reason for the franc's decline has been the disinclination of these same representatives to reorganize the national finances, levy new taxes and take measures to insure the thorough collection of all taxes on the statute books."

Repudiation of a part of her debt, or even a dictatorship to cut political red tape and enforce measures of relief, are discust by Professor Moulton of Washington, as quoted by the New York *American*. As a matter of fact, this repudiation is already under way, declares another writer in the same journal, for "when a Government redeems with three-cent francs the bonds which the bondholders bought with twenty-cent francs, that Government has virtually repudiated over 80 per cent. of its debt to them." A "revaluation of the franc," which would, of course, amount to partial repudiation, is also suggested by *The Wall Street Journal*, in a careful analysis of the crisis which now confronts the Republic. This leading American financial authority does not find the situation as hopeless as many of our editors would have us believe. We read, in the course of an editorial headed "France's New Opportunity":

> "Is France sufficiently chastened by recent experiences to seize the present opportunity of restoring her national credit? The ground work is set, but the next move is hers. Debt ratification by our Senate is deferred until the French Parliament acts.



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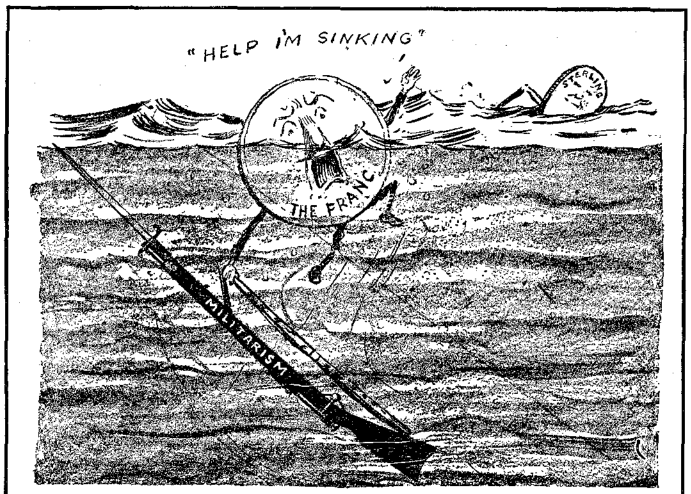
HE IS THINKING AS FAST AS HE CAN

—Reid for the Bell Syndicate.

> "But ratification alone will not restore the franc. It is only one of a series of steps France must now take; tho a necessary one to the next, which is a foreign loan or bank credits. France's needs for exchange would seem to require both. The indications are that a public loan here and in London will be supplemented by a banking credit, probably involving the Federal Reserve Bank, whose support for such purpose the Bank of France would have as much right to expect, if she makes her paper eligible, as the banks of England, Belgium and Poland.
>
> "Even then it would still be hopeless to expect complete stabilization unless France took the one, all-important step of revaluing the franc. This has been too painful for the Frenchman to contemplate, but it is something bankers have regarded for the past two years as inevitable. No stabilization loan would be big enough unless the cancer that is eating into the vitals of French credit is removed—that is, lack of confidence on the part of the French investor himself and the consequent flight of the franc.
>
> "Along with an actually balancing budget, stabilization loans and credits, France should, therefore, revalue the franc at about the present level, say six to one, and the Bank of France be required to pay out gold on that basis.
>
> "With France on a gold basis what would be the result? The billions of French capital that have been quietly seeping out of France would then return, contributing the greatest stabilizing influence the franc has received since the war. The bank credits may then be truly untouched and instead of losing gold it would not be surprizing to see gold actually flowing into



MAYBE THAT WEIGHT CAUSES SOME OF THE TROUBLE
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

France. This happened to Germany after the mark was revalued.

"Because such a thing as revaluation was ignored heretofore is the reason previous franc stabilization plans have failed. Events showed that France's plight called for no half measures. True, this course will involve great sacrifice on the part of the French people. But some one must pay the piper; and better that France should rob herself than the rest of the world, as Germany did."

Herr Marx, President of the international Handelsbank, of Berlin, seems to be in perfect agreement with this view. As Arthur Ruhl quotes him in a cable to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"Indirect taxation, he said, was not sufficient to accomplish stabilization and the French must follow Germany's example for at least several years in taxing directly, radically and even brutally.

"Herr Marx recalled France's former experience in the Napoleonic times of depreciated currency and pointed out the sharp differences between European conditions then and now. France was then an isolated economic unit and Napoleon could support his army by foreign conquests and return gold from the Lombardy campaigns to France. A new gold currency was introduced alongside the assignats, just as the Russians introduced the chervonetz alongside the paper ruble.

"To-day it is impossible to isolate one country and make it self-sustaining."

One phase of the situation which the New York *Journal of Commerce* finds encouraging is that France has larger gold deposits than any other country in Europe, and that the Bank of France has refused to use this reserve in giving support to the franc. According to Sisley Huddleston, a special correspondent of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*:

"There is the equivalent of 3,684,147,148 gold francs in the cellars, while France also holds abroad the equivalent of 1,864,320,909 gold francs, besides certain deposits of silver amounting to 333,994,293 gold francs and other credits in foreign countries.

"This is a considerable sum as will be understood when it is stated that England, which has kept the pound at parity, has, exprest in gold francs, 3,659,000,000. As for the Reichsbank of Germany, it has only 1,864,000,000 gold francs. Italy has 893,000,000 and Switzerland, whose franc is perfectly sound has only 418,000,000.

"Thus France has the strongest gold reserves in Europe, and if one counts the gold which it holds abroad, it has nearly a third of the gold of Europe."

Nevertheless, in the belief of the *Journal of Commerce's* editor, France has been wise to keep this gold reserve intact, even in the face of the threatened disaster to her currency. For, he argues, with respect to supporting the franc by the reserve:

"If any part of France's final gold reserve were to be dissipated in such vain endeavors the country would suffer an irreparable loss. Gold which can not at the present juncture restore confidence in a moribund currency will later on be indispensable in providing cover and creating confidence in the new devalued franc which will eventually have to be introduced. If the bank management should now fail to recognize its responsibility for the future by a senseless dissipation of its gold resources it would be culpable in the highest degree. It goes without saying, that the management appreciates the grave responsibilities that rest upon it. Unfortunately the bank, altho technically an independent institution, is in fact a creature of the Treasury. It has fallen a prey to politicians and to reckless State finance in spite of violent struggles. It is hoped—and believed—that it will nevertheless escape the final catastrophe of losing its gold."

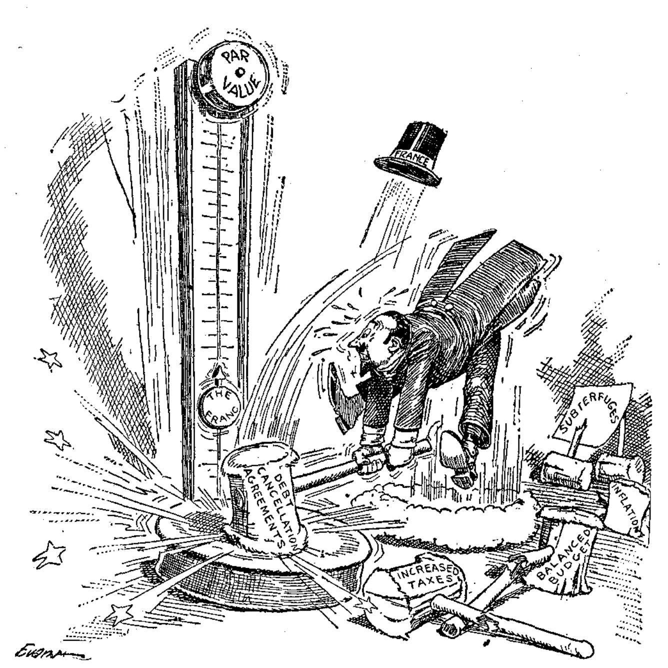
We are not without our own quota of personal interest and responsibility in the matter, avoiders of foreign entanglements tho we may be, believe such publicists as the editors of the New York *Times*, the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, and the Knoxville *Journal*. The repayment of our debt is likely to strain the already dangerously distended French financial fabric, with bad effects on this side of the Atlantic, in the opinion of Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York *Times*, who argues that it would be better if all our debts in Europe were canceled outright. The *Post-Dispatch*, commenting on this view, says:

"As the difficulties connected with repayment become more generally realized among Americans, and as it becomes more apparent that America loses trade opportunities and sacrifices profits while Europe remains impoverished, the American attitude may change, and veer in the direction of the view of them that Mr. Ochs now holds.

"In the meantime, with our tariff laws putting obstacles in the way of Europe's economic recovery, with our Government refusing to participate in any far-reaching way with European Governments in dealing with international problems, the breach between Europe and America is destined to be widened."

French measures of economy, predicts the New York *Evening World*, "will result in a certain loss of trade to the United States, but it is unavoidable." However, continues this Democratic paper:

"Our own attitude in insisting on payment of the debt to us, while maintaining a tariff wall preventing the sale of French products to us, has not been helpful. The commercial relations between France and Germany, forced by the present situation, may easily continue after the passing of the crisis; and while this may mean loss to us in trade it may do much toward reconciling France and Germany to each other—a consummation devoutly to be wished in the interest of peace."



CAN'T SEEM TO RING THE BELL
—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

A BRITISH RUBBER GHOST IN PANAMA

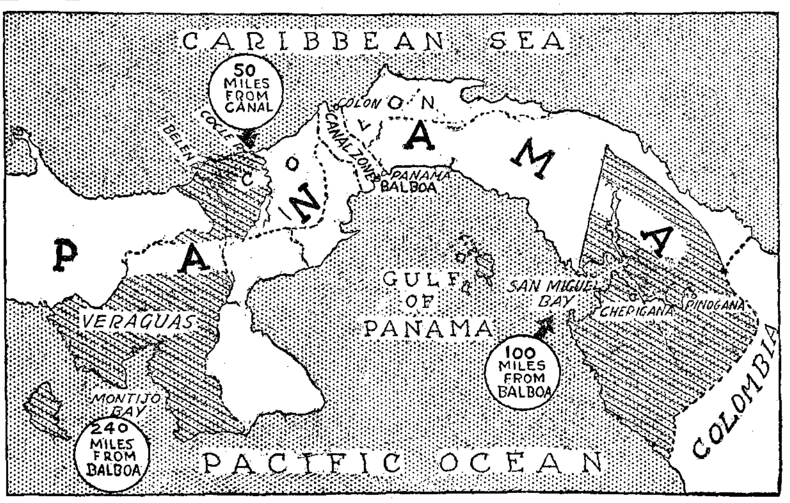
A SERIOUS MENACE, both military and industrial, to American interests in Panama is seen by Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in the two huge concessions in the Republic of Panama totaling 4,600 square miles and lying from fifty to a hundred miles on each side of the Panama Canal, granted to British interests. According to a detailed memorandum submitted to the Idaho Senator by Richard O. Marsh, at one time in charge of the American Legation there, powerful British financial interests have obtained concessions on practically all the valuable public lands of Panama, and especially all the land on which rubber-trees can be grown. Mr. Marsh thinks the British interests mean to block American rubber development, and strengthen Great Britain's grip on this monopoly. Furthermore, he declares, the obtaining of the concessions is a threat against the Monroe Doctrine, and potentially just as inimical to American interests as Japanese concessions at Magdalena Bay, on the west coast of Mexico, would be. According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "The memorandum of Mr. Marsh says the acquiring company is the newly incorporated British corporation known as the Panama Corporation, Limited, with a capitalization of two million pounds. He says half the stock is given to promoters of the enterprise. Of the remaining million, one half has been subscribed at par in London. Mr. Marsh further says:
>
> "'Three American participants were invited and subscribed to 1,000 of stock each. This constitutes the sole extent of American participation in the enterprise, and the Americans were invited apparently merely to give the impression that American capital was interested with British capital in the undertaking.'
>
> "Among the allegations in the memorandum of Mr. Marsh are these:
>
> "The lands involved in the concessions are to be set aside and held inviolate to the British concessionaires for ten years. The concessionaires are given this period to make their explorations and perfect development plans. At the end of that time they may select 1,100 square miles in the Veraguas district and 3,500 square miles in the Darien district, which will become the property of the British concessionaires in perpetuity, and which areas in perpetuity are to be exempted from all Federal, provincial and municipal taxes.
>
> "The British concessionaires do not pay a cent for these concessions, but simply post a bond, as guaranty, in a Panama bank for $10,000. After ten years, if the British develop any gold mines, they are to pay the Panama Government 2 per cent. of the value of the gold export.
>
> "The concessions inclose the only two harbors on the Pacific coast of Panama, suitable as bases for military offense against the Panama Canal—Montejo Bay to the west, and San Miguel Bay to the east."

The concessionaires, points out Charles Michelson, Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, "will own the property outright after ten years. And there is nothing to prevent their selling it to Japanese or any others who may desire to purchase." In the opinion of Representative Newton, of Minnesota, "it is a very dangerous precedent for foreign interests to have such concessions so close to the Canal," and Senator Borah has introduced into the Senate a resolution, calling upon the War and State Departments for information concerning British-owned concessions in Panama. This action, thinks the Boston *Globe*, is "commendable." As the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* observes:

> "The United States Government has not failed to exert its power against the granting by Mexico to Japan of concessions in parts of Mexican territory. As a matter of right and justice, what difference can there be established between Japanese trade concessions on territory contiguous to the United States and British trade concessions in territory adjoining land that belongs to our country? Can not such a foothold for the purpose of trade discrimination be converted very readily into a foothold for political dominance also?"

Dispatches from London and the Canal Zone, however, put an entirely different face on the matter, particularly when combined with American editorial opinion. The State Department, moreover, is said to feel no concern whatever over the concessions, and the War Department, we read in a Washington dispatch, "does not regard the grant as of military value to the British or as a menace to the Panama Canal." Officials of the Panama Corporation maintain that the concessions cover only rocky and mountainous territory, where it is impossible to grow rubber-trees. The chairman of the Corporation is quoted as saying:



From the Chicago *Tribune*

IS UNCLE SAM'S DITCH MENACED?

The shaded sections show the vast areas involved in the concessions for mineral development granted to a British company by the Republic of Panama.

> "Beyond the customary assistance which is invariably rendered by the diplomatic and consular services, the representatives of Great Britain in Panama were in no way associated with, interested in, or connected with the granting of the concessions. The concessions were acquired entirely for their mineral resources. It is true that in mapping out the concessions in the first instance, the engineers were careful to include in their requests the best possible provision for ports and shipping. This is, however, entirely for commercial purposes."

"The charges made by Senator Borah," asserts *The Star-Herald*, of Balboa, Canal Zone, "are ridiculous." To the New York *World*, "the whole thing looks like a tempest in a teapot," particularly since the Department of Commerce "shows no alarm over the Marsh report." Besides, notes the St. Paul *Dispatch*, "various South and Central American countries and Mexico have granted more or less similar concessions to foreign syndicates." Some of these syndicates are American, we are reminded by the Hartford *Times*, "and in view of our already large commitments in all parts of the world, it is difficult to see what just ground of complaint we can find against British corporations taking a leaf from our book." As the Baltimore *Sun* remarks in conclusion:

> "It is noteworthy that the move for inquiry originates with a New York rubber expert, who bases his case on the claim that the concessions 'prevent any hope of large American rubber development in Panama destined to break the British control of crude rubber.'
>
> "If the Panama Corporation is able to produce rubber on a large scale in that country, it is more likely to help than to injure the American consumer. Rubber grown there would find its natural market in the United States, and if produced in any quantity would tend to lower prices here. So far as our pocketbooks are concerned, it is immaterial whether British or American capital is behind the venture."

TO TIGHTEN THE SCREWS ON CRIMINALS

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR in the State of New York is going to be harder—after July 1, when several of the new criminal laws passed by the last Legislature become effective. Heretofore, says the Albany *News*, "technicalities and clever lawyers have enabled many criminals to get away with crime. Paroles have made it possible for criminals to get out and commit more crime. Easy bail has been an evil. Long delays in appeals another. But there will be no more sentimental nonsense about the burglar and murderer." The effect of the new laws, we are told in a statement by the Merchants' Association of New York, "will be to expedite, strengthen, and simplify the administration of criminal justice, increase the terms of imprisonment in State prisons, eliminate bail abuses, restrict the indiscriminate release of second offenders on bail, and permit the State-wide collection and dissemination of criminal records and information." An appropriation of $50,000 has been made for the latter purpose, and with this sum at its disposal, the Washington *Post* hopes New York State "will set an example for the rest of the country." The issues involved, thinks the New York *Times*, "are wider than the alleged breakdown of the machinery of the criminal law. The entire social life of the country enters into the question."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* claims to have been the first to put the skids under the State's criminals by pointing out "glaring defects in the present code." This was followed by a year's survey of the crime situation by the Joint Legislative Investigating Committee, of which State Senator Baumes was chairman. Says *The Eagle* of the committee's findings:

> "The report would have the criminal code altered to eliminate the abuse of the bail system, to increase the punishment for criminals found with weapons in their possession, to give judges greater latitude in imposing sentences in robbery cases, to make the insanity plea a more difficult recourse, to provide that judges and district attorneys be required to submit recommendations in cases where clemency is asked, to reduce the evil of the indeterminate sentence as it now prevails and to enable the courts to order a common trial for two or more individuals indicted for the same offense."

Stirred by the Chapman and Whittemore cases, with the evidence of the existence of organized gangs of gunmen and murderers all over the East, the New York Legislature treated the Baumes report as a non-political measure. The chief objections to the recommendations for changes in criminal procedure, according to the Albany correspondent of the New York *World*, came from "lawyers with criminal practise, both in and out of the Legislature." But, says the Merchants' Association statement, a great number of drastic changes were made in the laws. The most important of these may be summarized as follows:

> "Provision is made for a State-wide collection of criminal records, such as finger-prints, Bertillon measurements, etc., by police officers and prison wardens, and the interchange of such information with the Federal authorities and police officers of other States and countries.
>
> "The absence or existence of a criminal record must be established before a person charged with a felony or any one of seven specified misdemeanors can be admitted to bail. The court may also use its discretion in refusing bail to a person charged with any one of these misdemeanors.
>
> "District Attorneys, except in New York County, are required to proceed against the surety on criminal bail bonds within sixty days after the adjournment of the court directing the forfeiture of the bonds, instead of 'at any time,' as heretofore.
>
> "Persons jointly accused may hereafter be tried separately or jointly in the discretion of the court.
>
> "A defendant in a criminal case must now appeal within thirty days, instead of within one year, as formerly, and appeals must be argued within ninety days, unless the time is extended by the court. And except in instances where the Appellate Court is overruled, there shall be but one appeal.
>
> "The sentences of judges will hereafter be carried out as imposed. This amendment, by abolishing compensation and reducing the time granted for commutation, through the substitution of a new form of commutation limited to five days a month, will have the effect of increasing definite sentences by from 16 to 60 per cent. Commutation and compensation in the case of life sentences will hereafter be abolished.
>
> "The actual term of imprisonment in a State prison will in future be not less than one year, and this term may not be reduced.
>
> The statutory sentence for felony shall be increased, when committed by an armed person, from five years, in the case of a first offender, to twenty-five years or even life in the case of a fourth offender. And such armed persons, even when first offenders, may not be released on probation or otherwise have their sentences shortened.
>
> "The penalty for burglary in the first degree shall be not less than fifteen years; for robbery in the first degree, from fifteen to twenty years. A life sentence, in future, will not mean a minimum of ten years or an indeterminate sentence; it will mean a life sentence.
>
> "Persons convicted for the fourth time of felony must hereafter serve a life sentence. Persons originally sentenced as first offenders may be resentenced if it is discovered that they have previously been convicted.
>
> "The receiving of stolen property in any amount is now a felony, with the maximum penalty increased to twenty years' imprisonment."

Opinion seems overwhelmingly in favor of these drastic changes in the laws. "The crooks have had their fling," notes the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times;* "it is now time to consider the public welfare." In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

> "We need less coddling in the prisons and less sob stuff when criminals are brought to the bar of justice. More sympathy for victims and less for their cold-blooded murderers would be a refreshing improvement.
>
> "If the average thug knew that his punishment was going to be the rock pile, we would have fewer thugs. If we had less talk about the irresponsibility of confirmed criminals we would have less crime.
>
> "We must clean up the whole miserable business. Away with silly insanity pleas, with quibbling lawyers, with soft-hearted judges, with bonding companies that furnish bail for crooks, with easy pardons, with misused and abused paroles, with hair-splitting appeals and with every kind of mistaken sentimentality in dealing with crime."

According to the Montgomery *Advertiser:*

> "Many murders are committed in the United States each year by pardoned criminals. Dangerous men are often pardoned after serving part of the sentences imposed on them. There are many cases on record in the larger cities of pardoned gangsters committing murders.
>
> "In some States, the power to pardon has been misused. If fewer criminals were pardoned, it is likely that the murder rate in the United States would decrease quite appreciably."

"A first offender," thinks the Washington *Post*, "should have his liberty on bail, pending trial, but the confirmed criminal should have scant consideration by the courts." The neighboring *Star*, in fact, believes that—

> "The death penalty is needed as a weapon in the war of society against crime. Organized criminals, armed to slay, and slaying without compunction, should, upon identification and conviction, be sent to the gallows or the electric chair. Speed the processes of trial, stiffen the penalties, and crime becomes a losing game One of the surest steps to that end is the enactment of laws which impose capital punishment upon all who are convicted of participation in crimes while armed with deadly weapons."

At this point, however, the New York *World* utters a word of warning, when it says:

> "Certainty of punishment is more desirable than severity. The confirmed and habitual criminal needs no plea; jail is the place for him. But there should always be left a possibility for leniency in the case of the repentant. The State should not be impelled by its just anger at the crime wave to restrict unduly the power of parole or of commutation. It should no more tie its own hands against mercy than against justice. If the processes of mercy have been misused, perfect the machinery of administration rather than hamper the working out of penalties designed to reform rather than to punish."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

The laborer is worthy of his hire—if his labor is.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Congress passes bills. The taxpayers pay them.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

Pilsudski had to change a Diet that disagreed with him.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Fear of appearing poor is the greatest bar to getting rich.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

If these little motor-cars get any smaller, they'll have to hunt the pedestrian in packs.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Statistics indicate that juries are hung more frequently than murderers.—*Wall Street Journal.*

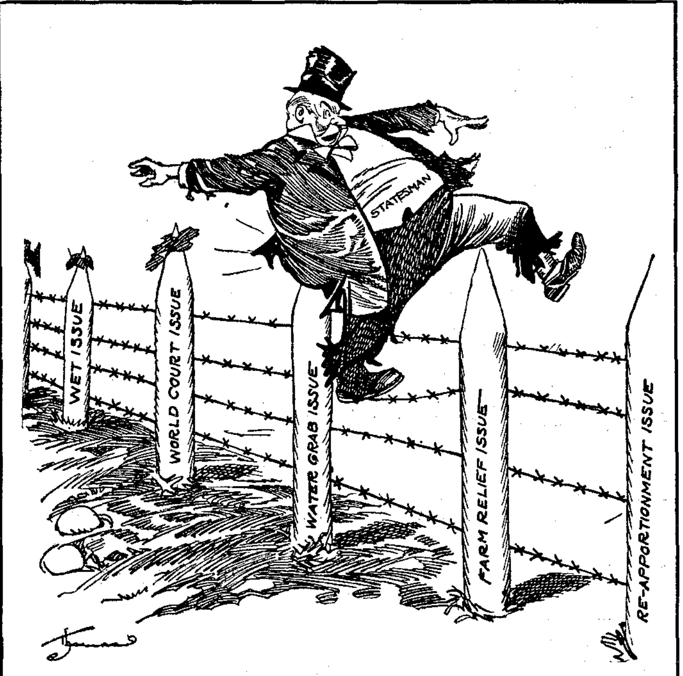
If the bravest are the tenderest, the steer that provided our dinner was a coward. —*San Jose News.*

Now that China has stopt dozing, the concession powers will have to stop bulldozing.—*Norfolk Virginian Pilot.*

The nearest we can get to a description of the Charleston is that it is terpsichorean static. —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Farm: A quaint word formerly used to describe what is now "a beautiful tract for subdivision."—*Calgary Herald.*

And no doubt away back in the Stone Age people tried to get across the road ahead of the dinosaur.—*Border Cities Star.*



THE MODERN FENCE IS HARD TO STRADDLE

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

The farmers feed the nation—even to giving our politicians most of their food for thought.—*Norfolk Virginian Pilot.*

The graduate is discovering that in the matter of getting a job, a sheepskin isn't as important as sole leather.—*Stamford Advocate.*

As we gather it, the trouble with popular government in Europe these days is that it is so terrifically unpopular.—*Seattle Times.*

We are rather surprized to note from our Italian correspondence that Mussolini lets some one else have his picture on the postage-stamps.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Scientist has discovered a volatile fluid that becomes lifeless and inert in the presence of alcohol. There's your foolproof automobile fuel.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Perhaps the most edifying feature of the entire situation in this grave crisis is Vice-President Dawes trying to look like the man with the hoe.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The President urges common sense to cure the world's ailments, but probably the patient will continue to pine for some more picturesque treatment.—*Manchester Union.*

The attitude of us ardent reformers seems to be that the people are overwhelmingly for Prohibition if we can only keep them from expressing themselves.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A Knoxville woman applying for divorce asked for the custody of eighteen hens, a rooster, and a motor-truck. Well, it sounds like a typical American family.—*American Lumberman.*

What is the difference between the French House of Deputies and the American House of Representatives? The former are bulling the franc, while the latter are franking the bull.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The microphone is mightier than the megaphone.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

You can say one good thing for money. It talks only when it's leaving.—*Lincoln Star.*

There are two causes of cussedness: (1) poverty, and (2) prosperity.—*Davenport Times.*

But why expect men to unite on religion when they can't on anything else?—*Paterson News.*

Matrimony: A process by which the grocer gets an account the haberdasher once had.—*Macon News.*

It is a relief to see a flivverite run into debt. That's one time he can't blame the other fellow. —*Newark Ledger.*

You can't tell by the chin elevation in the tonneau how much is yet to be paid on the car.—*Boston Post.*

A middle-of-the-road policy may indicate caution in a politician, but it doesn't in a flivverite.—*Peoria Star.*

A heathen probably couldn't tell one denomination from the other just by listening to the rows.—*New Haven Register.*

The world has seen almost everything except a radical who remained a radical after getting the reins. — *Toronto Star.*

In the old days a doctor couldn't get rid of a troublesome patient by sending him to a specialist. — *Waterbury American.*

If the chairs are bright green and there are freak pictures on the wall, it's a tea-room instead of a restaurant.—*Buffalo News.*

We often wonder how long we shall have to accept the sharp cuts in wholesale prices on mere hearsay evidence.—*Ohio State Journal.*

"An educated man earns more," says the Washington *Post.* Well, perhaps; but he doesn't always get it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

An apiarist declares that his honey-bees are worth their weight in gold, but we had rather have our trousers pockets full of gold.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

Doubtless after associating with twenty-five or thirty Rising Generations Methuselah ceased entirely to worry about the matter.—*Detroit News.*

Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus says he is overwhelmed by the magnitude of everything in America and it sounds as if he were paying his own expenses.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A Pennsylvania woman who killed her husband won't be allowed to collect his bonus. Husbands are an awful nuisance, but there is no bounty on them.—*American Lumberman.*

Lecturer says a man never forgets the days he has spent on a farm. And that may be the chief obstacle in the way of the back-to-the-farm movement.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

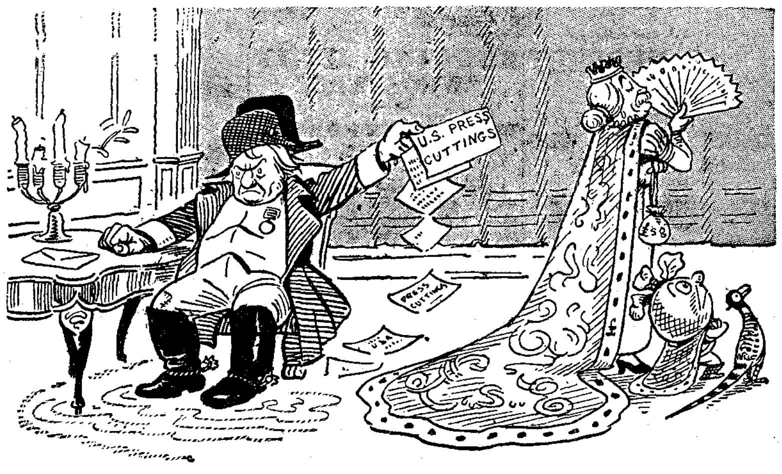
When the party managers agree in their large-minded way that they're going to ignore petty differences it means that they're going to dodge the main point, if possible.—*Ohio State Journal.*

In their effort to achieve striking and bizarre effects of costuming a critic says girls will stop at nothing. And they've pretty nearly reached the place where they'll stop.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE LLOYD GEORGE-OXFORD POLITICAL FRAY

THE "UNPRECEDENTED" LETTER sent to Lloyd George by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, head of the British Liberal party, criticizing his political conduct during the general strike, seems to have raised the greatest political row England has witnessed in generations. An onlooker who knew nothing about the trouble and difficulties of the Liberal party during the past few years, says the non-party London *Spectator*, would no doubt regard the present crisis in the party as having been brought about unnecessarily if not wantonly. Such a conclusion has indeed been reached by a great many Liberals, we are told, who are not in any sense onlookers but have been engaged in the heat of Liberal controversy for a long time. It has also been reached by many non-Liberals, according to this weekly, which informs us that among the Liberal press *The Westminster Gazette* is almost alone in finding nothing wrong with what Lord Oxford has done, while *The Daily News*, the Manchester *Guardian*, and *The Daily Chronicle* are all against him.



GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

Napoleon to Georgephine: "And I say it more in sorrow than in anger."
—*The Daily Express* (London).

In his letter to Lloyd George, as recorded in the press, Lord Oxford and Asquith said he should not be doing his duty as the leader of the Liberal party if he did not convey his regret at the course Lloyd George pursued in the "greatest domestic crisis which this country has had to confront in your time or mine." Lord Oxford further stated that altho the Liberal party was critical of some of the steps taken by the Government in the coal negotiations, it had determined to join in resisting the strike, and we read further:

"I summoned a meeting of the 'shadow cabinet' [a conference of Liberal ex-Ministers and other leaders] on Monday, May 10. All my colleagues attended, with the notable exception of yourself. The reasons for your absence, as set out in your letter dated the same morning, seemed to me to be wholly inadequate.

"You said you could not see your way 'to join in the declarations which condemned the general strike while refraining from criticism of the Government, who are equally, if not more, responsible.'

"I regard this as a very grave matter. We had reached the most critical moment of the strike. Your refusal to meet in full and free discussion with us and contribute your counsels I find impossible to reconcil with my conception of the obligations of political comradeship.

"I can not pass by without notice of the article which entirely on your own account you thought it right, when it was above all things necessary to demonstrate the essential unity of the country, to contribute to the American press.

"It contains desponding tho highly colored pictures of our national straits. It predicts prolonged duration of the conflict and the ultimate wearing down of the stedfastness of our people through worry about their vanishing trade.

"I can not but deplore that such a presentation of the case should have been offered to the outside world on the authority of an ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain and Chairman of Liberal Parliamentary Party.

"It gives me real pain to have to write this letter. As you well know, it is not dictated by personal feelings."

In Lloyd George's reply to Lord Oxford, he pointed out that his criticisms of the Government's strike course were mainly contained in two speeches, the first of which was warmly approved by the Liberals of the shadow cabinet itself. He had from first to last deplored the Government's attitude, he said, that the unconditional surrender of the strikers should precede the resumption of negotiations. Furthermore Mr. Lloyd George explained his failure to attend the shadow cabinet as follows:

"I thought we had decided on our course of action during the strike at the cabinet held on May 3. I took the decision arrived at then as my guidance and I never departed from the direction then given. I thought the decision had been prejudiced by announcements in *The British Gazette* which I considered a complete departure from our agreed policy. It was too late to do anything but to exhibit differences when I hoped that in a few weeks the whole controversy would have blown over. My failure to attend the meeting of May 11 hardly justified so provocative a document as you have addrest to one of your colleagues. This was not the first occasion on which decisions had been taken on matters of serious importance to the party without my having had any previous opportunity of expressing my opinion on the subject.

"As to my American article, you clearly can not have read it with any care. The first garbled reports did not appear in this country until the strike was well over. It was there misrepresented up to the point of inventing sentences I never wrote. My concluding words were:

"'There is no revolutionary purpose animating the union leaders who are now in charge. There has so far been no bloodshed. I put my faith in British coolness and in the British Parliament.'

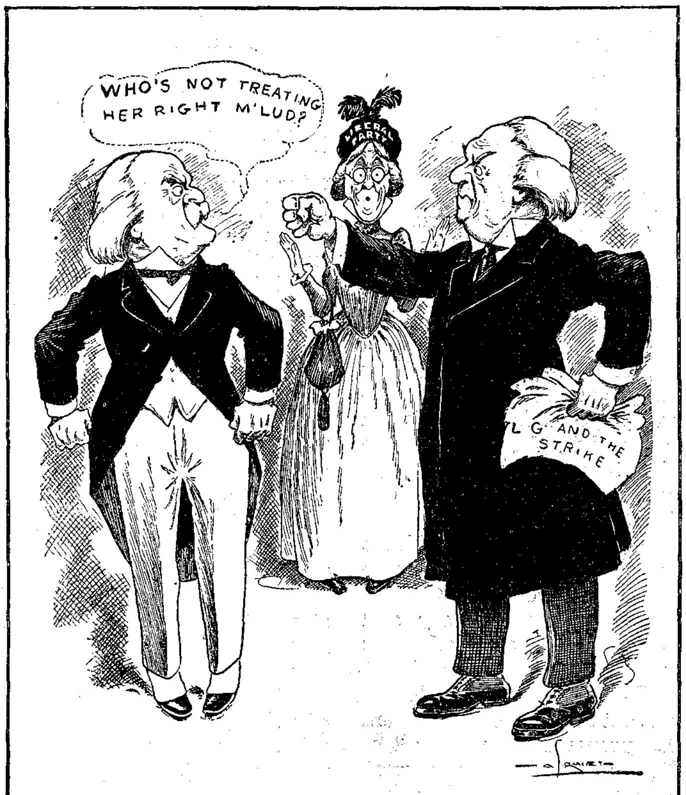
"In conclusion, if there has to be another schism in the party, one would like to know what it is about. Is it on a question of policy? If so, what? It can not be anything I have written to America. So far as I know, we exercise no censorship in the Liberal party on each other's books and publications.

"Is it my absence from one shadow cabinet meeting in order not to create dissension among my colleagues? Surely this is an inadequate reason for commencing a fresh feud in the Liberal party."

A Manchester press dispatch records a fighting speech made by Lloyd George before the Manchester Reform Club in which he said he saw no signs of being driven from the leadership of the party in the House of Commons, and he is further reported as declaring that—

"If there is to be a split, let it be a real quarrel and not a rotten quibble. Sir John Simon [one of the Liberal leaders] in a speech within the year said that they thanked God for Mr. Lloyd George. He now says he misled the Deity on that occasion. . . . If they mean to drum a man out of the Liberal party because he erred on the side of conciliation with millions of British workmen in a great dispute—then, on that proposition, I will fight right through to the end.

"As long as the constituencies that have stuck to me for thirty-six years and know me best because I am one of them—as long as they continue to return me to Parliament and there is breath in my body—I will be a Liberal member of the House of Commons with all that it means, all that it implies, all that it involves."


WHO'S NOT TREATING HER RIGHT M'LUD?
LIBERAL PARTY
L G AND THE STRIKE

STRIKE-ING ATTITUDES IN ENGLAND

The Eternal Triangle.

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

In defense of Lloyd George the Manchester *Guardian* is outspoken and vigorous, and says that all sorts of ground for censure of him have been suggested, but they are mostly of "a somewhat intangible description"—his changeableness, his lack of discipline, his disloyalty, his imagined intrigues with labor. To every one of these accusations he should be able to reply with damaging effect, according to this daily, which continues:

"The one definite and tangible accusation is that, when social peace was in the balance and the country was threatened with an immense disaster, he had the courage to preach conciliation and to be right when his official leader was wrong. That is a course for which he makes no apology, and which he will be prepared to defend through thick and thin. But suppose he was wrong, suppose that Mr. Churchill, who led the revolt in the Cabinet against Mr. Baldwin, was right and that Mr. Baldwin was wrong, what then? Is courage, in a crisis, to face obloquy and take the unpopular course because you believe it to be right so deadly an offense against society that a man who commits it should be crucified?"

A bitter Liberal opponent of Mr. Lloyd George is the London *Westminster Gazette*, which avers that one of his favorite newspapers has tried to stage the controversy as a mere personal preference between a leader old in experience but cautious in action, and a man of push and go who, despite the fact that he has made "bad mistakes," has a democratic instinct which will keep him on the Liberal path and bring back material fortune to the Liberal cause. Then, this daily asserts:

"If this were the real instead of an incidental or a background issue there would be much to say on the subject of confounding bustle with business. Liberals would have to decide whether the Welshman of alleged push and go has brought in more sheaves than the Yorkshire Prime Minister who reaped the rich harvest of Home Rule, the Parliament Act, the Trade Disputes Act, the Minimum Wages Act, Old-Age Pensions, and the Insurance Acts, and who carried the nation into the war united and resolute and laid the enduring foundations of ultimate victory."

Meanwhile London press dispatches relate that a meeting of 34 Liberal members of Parliament voted 22 to 11 in favor of Lloyd George. Various English journals mention as one great source of Lloyd George's strength the fact that he controls the fund of the Liberal party. This fund is said to date from the days of the Coalition Government and to be largely used for press purposes. A somber tinge was given to the whole quarrel, it appears, when the press announced that Lord Oxford and Asquith has suddenly been found to be suffering from a heart disorder following influenza.

BRITISH TRADE-UNION DEFECTS

THE LABOR PROBLEMS of the twentieth century are said to be met by the British trade-unions with the ideas and equipment of the nineteenth, and some British journals point to the imperative need of reforms in the trade-union system. In the view of the Manchester *Guardian* the general strike has brought home to most minds the truth that there is something fatally wrong with the unions. A century ago the trade-union was a defensive organization, according to this newspaper, which tells us that it sought to protect the workers from the vastly superior power of the employers. The employer had on his side the law, we are reminded, and the public opinion of the ruling and middle classes, as well as the advantages that arose when political rights and education were withheld from the mass of the workers. We read then:

"The employer was, as a rule, the man who had succeeded in a scramble, with the rough virtues and the unscrupulous standards natural to such a career. The trade-unions were formed by men who ran great risks and suffered great privations in order to enable the workers to defend themselves. They defended themselves and their class partly by the strike, partly by introducing and enforcing restrictions of one kind or another on the employer's power. The weapon could not be used without inflicting hardship, and the restrictions were liable to abuse, but in the conditions that then prevailed these drawbacks were the price of liberty. Gradually, as the century progressed, the trade-unions broke down the first servitude, giving the workers a sense of strength and solidarity, and compelling other classes to revise the view, inherited from the industrial revolution, that stern economic law forbade tolerable conditions of life to the mass of the citizens of an industrial society. As the results of that achievement the workman is no longer a member of a defenseless class, law is no longer against him, his rights and liberties are protected by all kinds of agreements and treaties, he takes full part in government, and he exercises through his trade-union a formidable power."

Thus, the trade-union is no longer a merely defensive institution, according to *The Guardian*, but is now strong enough for definite and positive functions and responsibilities. But, this newspaper says regretfully, the nineteenth-century tradition haunts its outlook, and instead of claiming or taking a responsible part in industrial life, treating the success of industry as its own concern, it is inclined to keep the methods and temper of a rebel body, with the difference that where formerly it controlled a small number of artizans, it now controls great masses of men and women. We are then informed that:

"The result is a great loss to the nation and to the workman, for the trade-unions do not give the nation half the help they might, and they take from the individual workman much more liberty than they need. The most urgent task for the time is industrial reconstruction. Trade-unions are in a position to give great help in that task, and if they refuse that help industry is not likely to make such a recovery as will create conditions necessary to prosperity for the nation or any of its classes."

WHY COMMUNISM WILL FAIL IN CHINA

THERE IS NO PROLETARIAT in Canton where Communism has been reported so often to be supreme, we are told, and the reason there is no proletariat is that there are no modern industries there and no skilled workers. What they call the proletariat in Canton is said to be a motley crew of peasants, sailors, waiters, pork butchers and barbers. This is the verdict of George E. Sokolsky, a staff correspondent of the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific*, who declares that there is a fine officialdom in Canton, an aggressive student movement, and an interesting strike and boycott situation, but neither Canton nor Moscow can manufacture a proletariat in Canton without first creating a situation which will encourage capitalists to establish factories and mills there, and he continues:

> "The closest thing to a proletariat are the pickets, uniformed young men, who look like the soldiers in the various armies, who guard the approaches to the city to keep out British goods. These pickets terrorize the Chinese, annoy the foreigners and flout the police, because no one dares interfere with them. To attack them would be to be pro-British, a 'hunting dog of British imperialism.' No one is willing to be that, so the pickets thrive. But they are not proletarians. They are the soldiers of the anti-British boycott. They are paid and fed and uniformed and they accept 'squeeze' in evasions of the boycott regulations just as an American official may accept something to let pass a cargo of bootleg whisky. Nothing very serious is to be inferred from their acceptance of a little cumshaw from those who would evade the boycott, except that they are human pickets, with perhaps a better sense of humor than their leader can boast. Still, they are not proletarians.
>
> "That is what struck me so gravely at Canton. The Chinese brand of Communism is like Chinese Buddhism and Chinese Christianity. Or perhaps a better example would be Chinese republicanism—it is something mixed with native soy and ginger and brought up to the Chinese taste until nothing remains of the original but the name. Communism in Canton made me smile; not cynically but in a friendly, knowing way. There they were, frightening the whole world that the old Chinese dragon was waking from his sleep and was preparing to paint all of Asia red, while all the time, the propagandists of this idea were laughing up their sleeves at those who got so scared. For they know that it is not the nature of a Chinese to be a Communist; that Russian Bolshevism was a result of oppression such as does not exist in China and the Soviet Government continues to exist largely because only if the present order in Russia is unchanged can the peasants retain their newly gained lands."

No such land problems exist in China and no such oppression stirs the people to wrath, says this correspondent, who pictures China as being still more or less the same anarchical country she has been for centuries, with an accentuation of individualism and a dread of governmental interference, and he adds:

> "Just before I left Shanghai for Canton in the last weeks of March, I saw the beginning of the anti-Communist revolt among the students here. Mrs. Hsu Chien, the wife of the redoubtable George Hsu Chien, Christian-Communist and follower of Feng Yu-hisang, attempted to stir the students to riot because her husband had been forced to take refuge in Mr. Karakhan's Russian embassy. The students would not riot. A few—six, I believe—schools struck, for what boys and girls will not take a day or two off in spring, but at the large meeting called to fix on a policy of disturbance the students voted to return to their books. And study, they did.
>
> "In Canton, I saw something of the same spirit. The students of the Canton Christian College voted to rid themselves of three Communist members of their body. They determined on such a course by a vote of 484 to 32. The administration of the college expelled the three boys, not recognizing, however, the students' right in the matter. The local Kuomintang, in the vicinity of the college, thereupon, suggested that the expulsion be reconsidered. Before the administration could act on this advice, the students again met and voted that if the three expelled Communists were taken back the entire student body would strike. The Communists were not taken back. The action of the students was supported by Chinese members of the faculty, by the alumni and by all agencies connected with the college."

DISARMAMENT DIFFICULTIES

LONG AND COMPLICATED PREPARATIONS are predicted in some quarters before a conference or a series of conferences can be held to deal with the reduction of armaments. This forecast is made as a result of observation of the preliminary disarmament discussion at Geneva. One report that aroused a good deal of interest was that Japan favored a separate three Power naval conference by the United States, Great Britain and Japan. But this rumor was flatly denied by Japan's Foreign Minister, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, who in a Tokyo press dispatch is quoted as follows in explanation of his country's attitude toward the conference:

> "Japan is determined to cooperate with the Powers to the best of her ability for the realization of the disarmament question. Consequently she earnestly hopes for the success of the work of the preliminary disarmament conference at Geneva and entertains no proposal with respect to any similar undertaking other than the present conference.
>
> "In these circumstances we need scarcely say that the rumor emanating from Geneva to the effect that Japan has a new proposal does not in any way reflect the true intention of the Japanese Government."

Among the Japanese press, the Tokyo *Hochi* laments that Russia is not participating in the international parley at Geneva because Russia's absence, it fears, must occasion obstacles and cause complications. What the *Hochi* desires is universal disarmament covering all fields of land, sea, and air forces, and it continues:

> "The subjects of discussion at the preliminary parley will, perhaps, be the definition of disarmament, the meaning of war-like preparations, and the standard for the comparison of armed strength, all of which seem to be far removed from the practical limitation of fighting capabilities, but, for all that, it is important, in our opinion, to form a fundamental idea in regard to these questions. However, if the representatives are governed by such questions, a final decision will be impossible. Disagreement will arise. Especially is it difficult to draw a distinction between the preparations for attack and defense. There are numerous questions to be considered, but discussion of such subjects is useless for the present purpose."

Regardless of what other nations think, the *Hochi* goes on to say, it is absolutely necessary for Japan to show her good faith and integrity of purpose on the subject of disarmament. Japan, this newspaper is firmly convinced, will derive the greatest benefit from effectual general disarmament, because her natural resources are scanty and her ability to bear the burden of taxation is meager. We read then:

> "It should be noticed that the principle which actuated general disarmament is concurrent with the tenets of human love, so we should put forth all our energies for the sake of world disarmament. But war-like preparations are reciprocal, so the fighting strength of neighboring peoples must be the standard for limitation. China has a standing army of 1,600,000 men, and Russia maintains a well-trained army of 600,000 men. In the light of these formidable forces, some oppose the limitation of our fighting strength, but they are persons who are, in our opinion, ignorant of the international trend of the times."

Directly after the war, we are reminded by the *Gazette de Lausanne*, it was the general opinion that disarmament would be the easiest thing in the world to attain because the war had disgusted everybody and everybody was crying out for peace With the world at peace there would be no need for armaments, it was said, and that was why all armies should be suppresst. But, this journal adds:

> "Soon after when one began to separate a little more correctly the reality of things from the veil of appearances, it was found that peace depended less on armies than on the will of States not to have recourse to force in order to settle their disputes Therefore, it is above all necessary to establish a pacific system of adjustment of conflicts and disagreements to which all the States should willingly subscribe."

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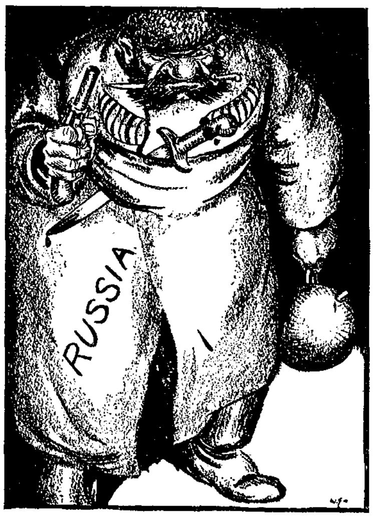
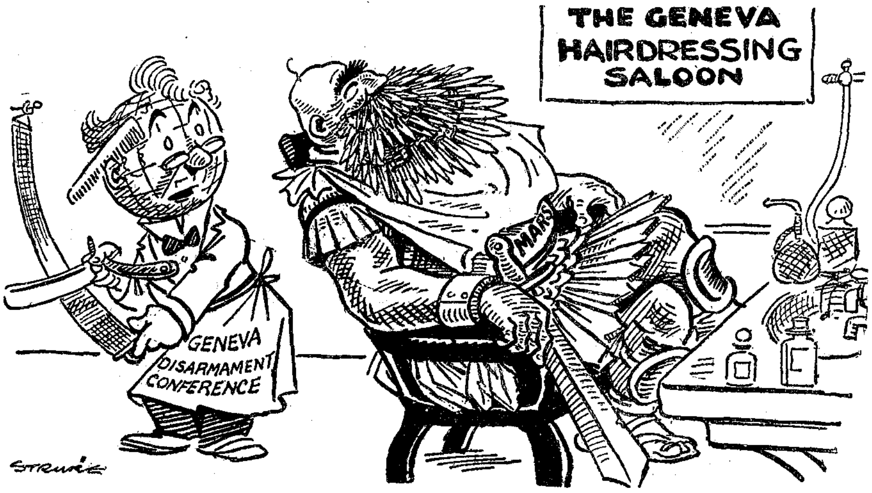
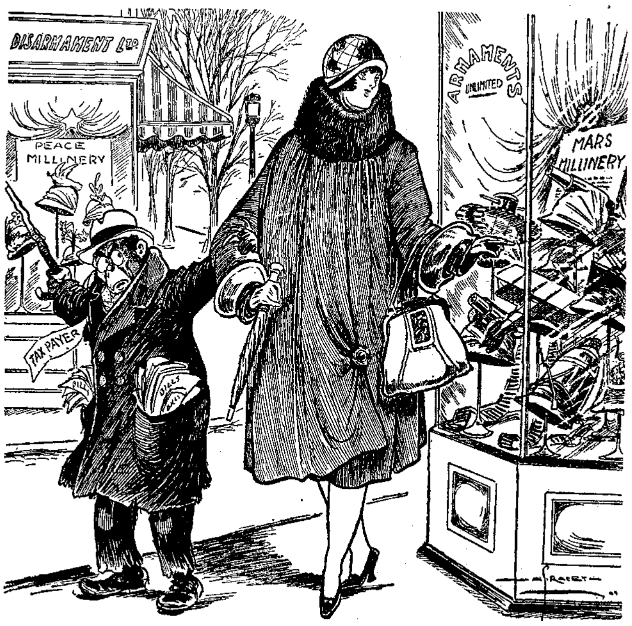


RUSSIAN "DISARMAMENT"
—*De Haagsche Post* (The Hague).


THE GENEVA HAIRDRESSING SALOON
GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
MARS

OF COURSE NOT

BARBER: "Shave, Sir?"
MARS: "No!—Haircut!" —*The Daily Express* (London).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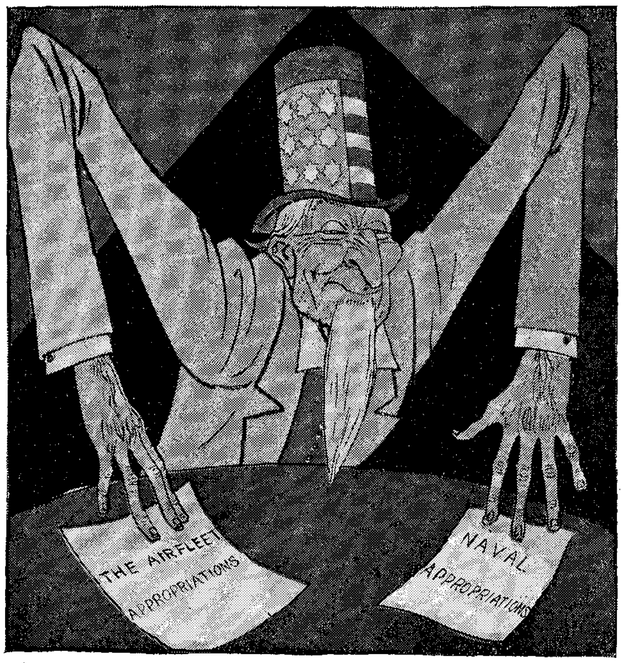
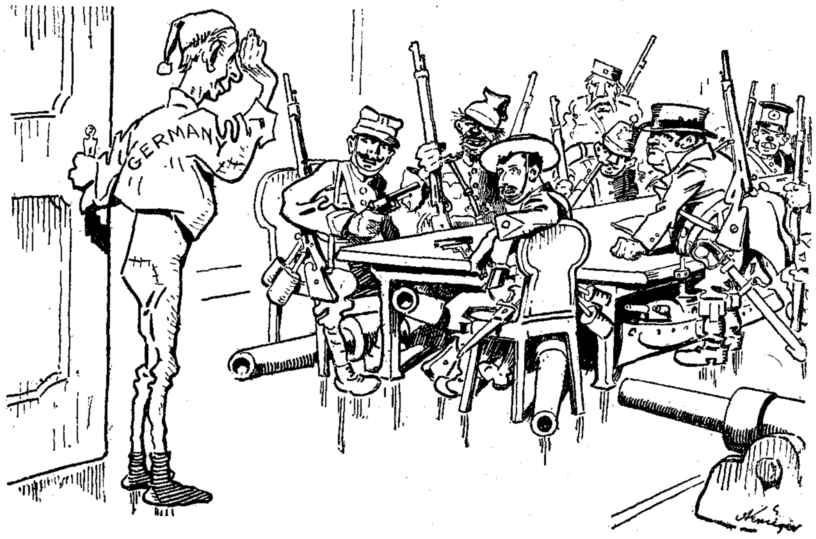
THE NEW HAT

MADAME LE MONDE: "O, John, let us go in here. Aren't they sweet?"
HER HUSBAND: "You come right across the street, you owe them too much in there already." —*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

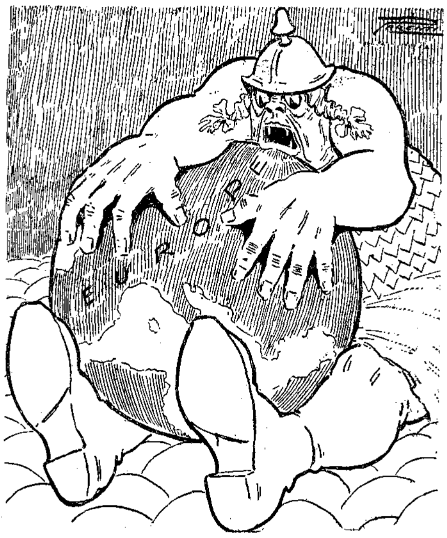

THE AIRFLEET APPROPRIATIONS
NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

A GERMAN THRUST

UNCLE SAM: "Of course I am always ready for a disarmament conference anywhere at any time." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



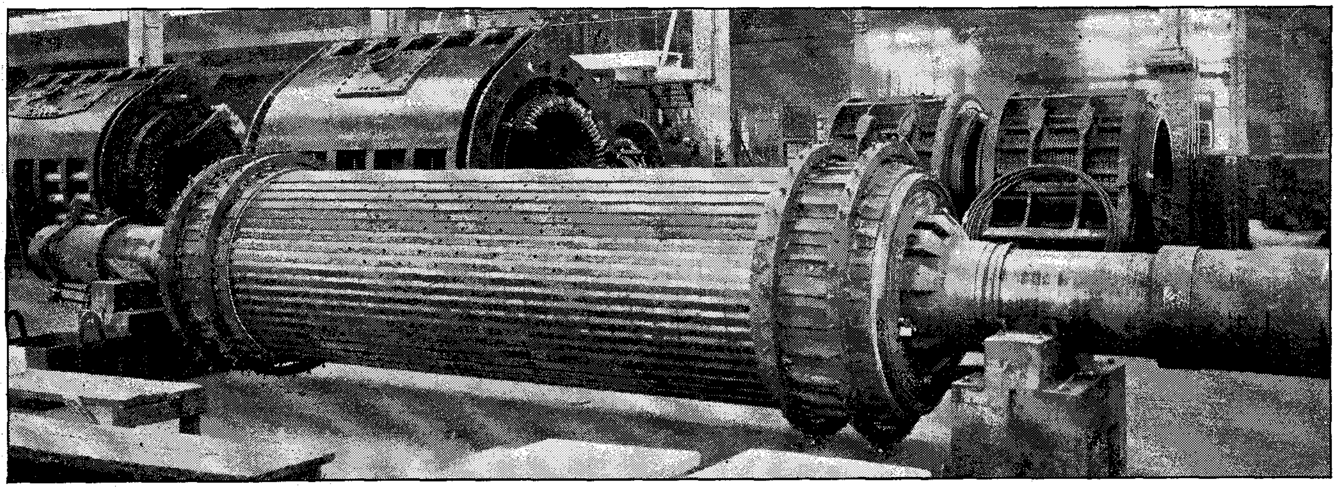
A GERMAN VIEW OF A DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



MARS, THE EVER VORACIOUS
—*Il 420* (Florence).

SKEPTICISM AND SATIRE ABOUT DISARMAMENT

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



HUGE GENERATOR FIELD OF THE MAMMOTH TURBINE DYNAMO

At the new East River Station of the New York Edison Company, now building, to have twice the capacity of any station in Europe.

THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL MACHINE

THIS HONOR, according to Vice-President Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Company, belongs to the huge dynamo in the great Edison generating station, itself the largest in the world, now building at 14th Street and the East River in New York City. This machine, we are told, will be approximately fifty feet in height, and will weigh more than a million pounds. Each hour it is in operation it will require the energy of thirty tons of coal—a thousand pounds a minute—which it will convert into eighty thousand horse-power of electrical energy to be used for the light and power needs of the city. It will be one of nine similar dynamos that will give the station twice the capacity of any in Europe, we are told, and produce more electric power than the projected development at Muscle Shoals. Says Mr. Williams, in a talk originally broadcast from Station WJZ and now printed in pamphlet form:

"Such is its wonderful economy that, for every ton of coal required, five tons will be saved in the nation's collective coal pile. In a year this machine—excelling, in efficiency, all other existing electrical generating machines—will save the country one million, three hundred thousand tons of coal.

"Some idea of the gigantic power of this machine may be had from the fact that it will generate a supply of electricity which would have served the entire city of New York in 1906. For a year and a half hundreds of highly trained engineers and workmen have been engaged in making it in the works of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. It is no exaggeration to say that when completed it will represent the best effort of hundreds, if not thousands, of the world's greatest minds in the scientific-electric field; it will be the acme of electrical perfection, incorporating practically all existing knowledge concerning the generation of electricity from steam.

"Such is the size and weight of this huge machine that it must be shipped in parts to the new station on the East River to be assembled there into the complete unit. Single parts weigh as much as two hundred tons, for handling which two special traveling cranes of enormous size, controlled by the pressure of a button and working with almost human intelligence, will be installed. After the arrival of all of the parts, from three to four months will be required for their mere assembling into a complete generating unit.

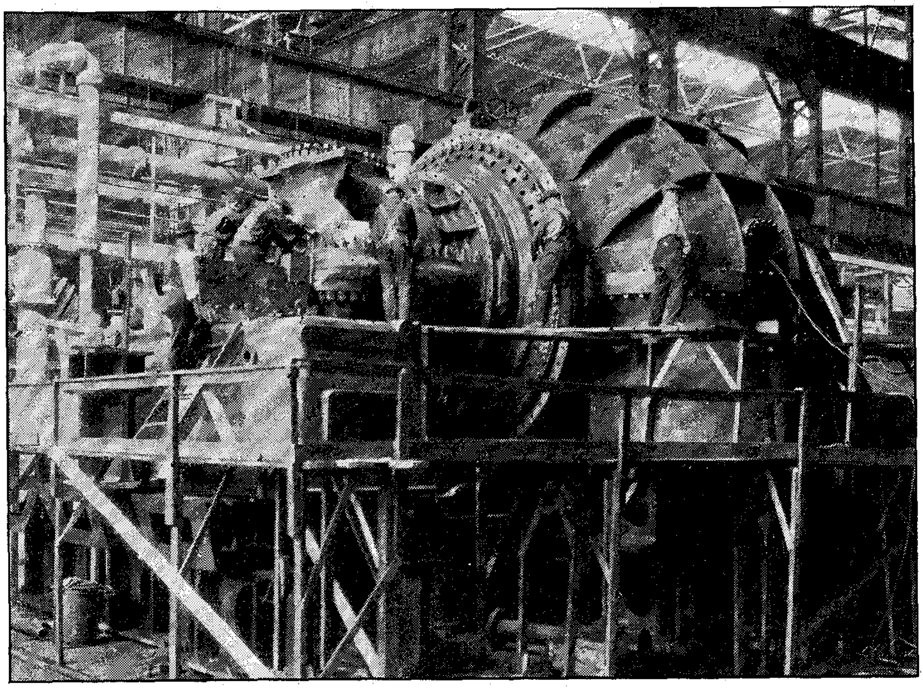
"The city which will be the first to have the world's largest electrical generating unit of the turbine type was also the first in this country to use a turbine of any kind operated by steam for the generation of electricity. That first turbine was brought here from Sweden many years ago; its capacity was not much more than a hundred horse-power, but it was the beginning of these giants of to-day, now of eighty thousand horse-power, with no ultimate size limits in sight.

"Some time ago Judge Gary stood on the bedplate of one of these great turbogenerators which, at the time, was generating about fifty thousand horse-power. The machine creates little noise and practically no vibration—rather a faint pulsation hardly perceptible but conveying a sense of magnitude as perhaps nothing else can. The Judge stood there for a moment or two apparently in thought, and then remarked, 'Standing here, one realizes how small he is in this vast universe.'"

The growth of these generating units, writes Mr. Williams, is an interesting story in itself. Originally, reciprocating engines of the horizontal type were used. The first were installed in the old Pearl Street Station, in which Mr. Edison worked personally day and night, and were approximately a hundred and fifty horse-power each. They were directly connected to the dynamos—then known as "jumbos," for they were the largest electrical machines of the kind constructed up to that time. "Jumbo" was the phrase of the day to illustrate anything of tremendous size, being borrowed from the name of Barnum's famous elephant—the largest in captivity. Mr. Williams goes on:

"Incidentally one of the features of that original plant, which shows the remarkable versatility of the genius of Mr. Edison, was a mechanical device running along the sides of the engine room, by which the governors of all of the engines were connected so that variations in the speed of one would cause corresponding variations in the speed of all the others. The electrical load on the station was comparatively small and was constantly changing, and Mr. Edison designed this device so that the effect of any change in the load—an increase or a decrease—would be spread over all the dynamos and thus felt with proportionately less severity or shock. Corresponding changes in load take place to-day, but such is the capacity of the Edison system that the greatest buildings can be thrown off and on at the customer's will without the slightest change in pressure.

"It is reported that Mr. Andrew Carnegie once attributed a large part of his success to his early recognition of the economic value of the scrap heap; that he frequently consigned to that place of oblivion machinery that was practically new or had never been used, if he could replace it with something better by means of which his products could be improved or their cost lessened This is exactly what has been taking place in the city since that



Photographs by courtesy of the General Electric Company and the New York Edison Company

HOW IT LOOKS

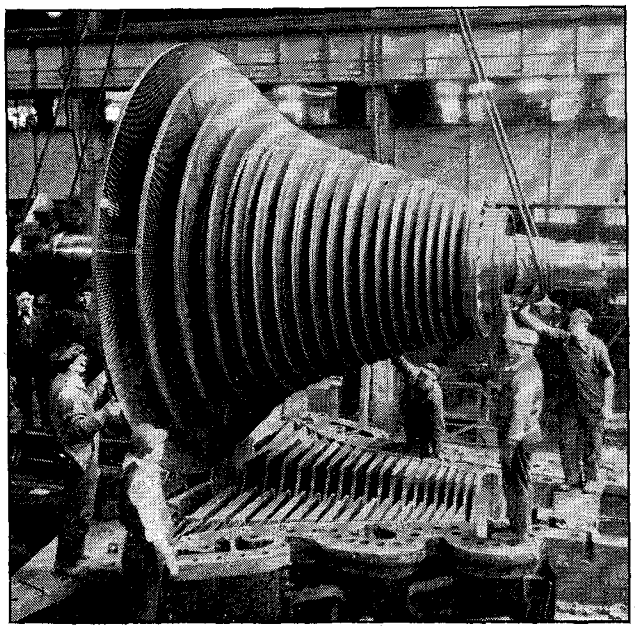
The enormous generator assembled for test at Schenectady prior to its shipment to New York.

day in September, 1882, when electric current first traversed the streets underground to supply light and power to distant buildings. What were then considered the mammoth engines of the first Waterside Station had hardly been in operation long enough to become fully attuned to their work before the modern type of turbine came, taking less space, consuming less steam, and the entire reciprocating engine equipment of the plant, fine as it was, started on its journey toward the scrap heap. That has always been the Edison way.

"The first turbines were of about five thousand horse-power. They marked the starting point of a series of developments, each of which secured greater efficiency in one form or another, until the remarkable machine of to-day, which I have been describing, has come to us as the latest of a distinguished line of ancestors. In the light of the past it would be difficult to say when even this example of perfect engineering design and construction will be superseded by something better.

"It would be difficult to draw a picture of any fair kind of what this great addition to the man power as well as to the horse-power of the city means in terms of human service to every one of us. Some weeks ago Mr. Frank W. Smith, vice-president of our sister organization, The United Electric Light and Power Company, came to the conclusion that, with the present electrical development of the city, every one residing here has, in a per capita sense, the equivalent of thirty able-bodied servants constantly working for him in one form or another. Tho such a figure may seem almost incredible, we have but to remember the extent to which our great manufacturing efforts are accomplished with the expenditure of a minimum of human energy; how power is entering into every phase of home life, eliminating drudgery and substituting skill and brain development for muscle.

"Looked at from this standpoint, it is readily seen that the equivalent of even more than thirty servants has been placed at the disposal of each of us as one of the results of the great work of Mr. Edison and the faith and vision of the men he gathered about him to develop and carry on his work."



WHAT MAKES IT GO

Rotor of the great steam turbine that will drive the immense generator field seen on the page opposite.

THE HEART-THROB OF A TREE

THE LINE THAT SEPARATES the animal from the plant world has been shown to be vague, or even non-existent in some respects, by the work of Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, India's most famous man of science, director of the research institute that he has founded in Calcutta and that bears his name. A brief review of his work by S. Martin Chisholm of London appears in the New York *Times*. Mr. Chisholm tells us that one of Bose's most important experiments is concerned with the action of the venom of the cobra on the heart-beats of a plant. Sir Jagadis showed long ago that plants have a heart in many ways similar to the elongated heart found in the lower orders of life, such as the earthworm. By a device of marvelous delicacy, the crescograph, he is able to observe the reactions of the vegetable heart to minute doses of the poison, and has discovered that it behaves almost as an animal's heart behaves under the same conditions. We read further:

"In his laboratory in Calcutta Sir Jagadis has conducted experiments which show that alcohol, administered in small doses, will aid the oxygen formation in a flower or shrub, but that once the plant oversteps the margin of propriety and drinks to excess its growth becomes at once retarded.

"Dowager ladies and dyspeptic millionaires are not, the scientist wizard from Bengal has shown, the only inhabitants of our globe who may renew their youth by treatment with thyroid glands. A dose of thyroid extract at a dilution of one in a billion has increased the vitality of a plant by 40 per cent., while a dilution of ten times that strength caused 100 per cent. increase in vitality.

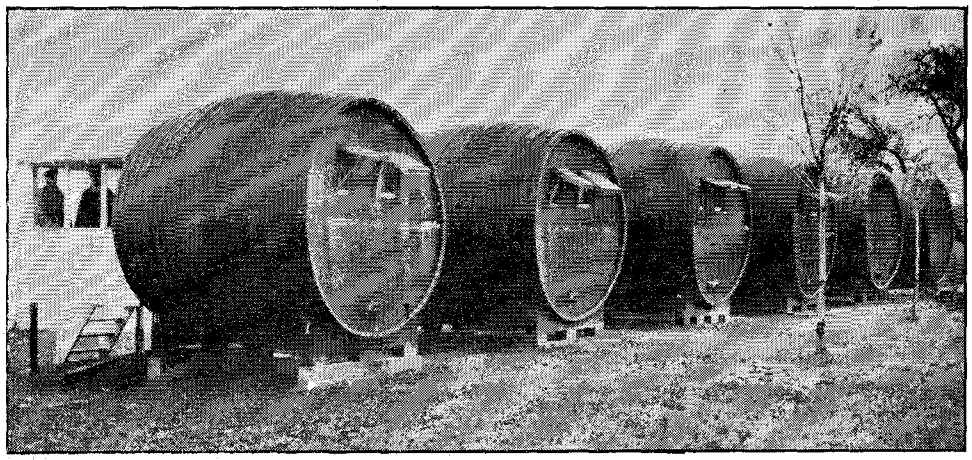
"Another similarity between plants and human beings is found in the fact that individuals react differently to the same drug. In medical practice it is well known that a drug may produce effects diametrically opposite in two patients. Sir Jagadis has shown the same phenomenon in plants.

"As far back as 1919 Bose announced the discovery of a degree of sensitiveness in a plant far surpassing the sensitiveness of animals or human beings. He had discovered that the long ether waves used in radio signalling are received by plants, which give measurable reactions to these electric impulses.

"Sir Chandra Bose has demonstrated the possibility of transplanting a tree without harming it while it is 'unconscious' from an anesthetic. A tree thus transplanted was found to shed its leaves in the summer instead of the fall, but it recovered quickly and became normal again."

But of all the investigations of this scientist of India perhaps the most picturesque, according to Mr. Chisholm, is his inquiry into the extraordinary behavior of a date palm near Faridpur, in Bengal. This tree, which was known among the natives of the place as the "praying palm," made a practise every evening, at the time when the temple bells were calling the people to prayer, of bowing itself toward the ground as if in an act of religious devotion. Each morning, it would raise its head once more. Pilgrims were attracted to the spot in great numbers, and offerings made to the tree were said to have effected marvelous cures. To quote again:

"Considerable difficulty was experienced by Sir Jagadis in obtaining permission to investigate the mystery, as it was feared that the miraculous power might be dissipated. But when it was shown that the instrument to be used had been made in the scientist's own laboratory, and that the assistant who would attach it to the tree was himself the son of a priest, all objection vanished. Readings of the instruments showed that the curve recording the palm's nightly 'prostration' and its daily rising was closely allied to the line traced by the morning and evening variation of temperature.



Courtesy of *The Nation's Business*, Washington

THE WINE-CASK VILLAGE

"The investigations were cut short by the sudden death of the tree, but Sir Jagadis, in further experiments, proved that movements similar to those of the famous 'praying palm' occur in all trees, and even in their individual branches and leaves.

"Another pretty and fanciful notion which the Bengali scientist has dispelled is that which ascribes the closing of the leaves of certain plants at night to sleep. Such movements, he has shown, are in no way connected with the phenomenon of sleep.

"But that plants do indulge in restful naps like human beings he has also proved. A special instrument was devised which gave to a mimosa plant a shock every hour throughout the twenty-four and recorded the response of the plant. Then the lazy habit of the mimosa was found out. It is a very late riser, lying long abed in the mornings and not becoming fully alert until midday. It stays up late, too, not retiring before midnight, when it becomes lethargic, altho it does not really begin to sleep until the early hours of the morning.

"Such are a few of the discoveries of this wizard who has broken through the supposed barriers between animal life and the so-called inanimate things of nature. They are the discoveries of a man who in his appearance has far more of the poet and dreamer than of the scientist. His face is the face of a visionary who burns continually with some inner fire of idealism. He has, in fact, been accused of being an idealist unpractical in the extreme, for he has time and again refused to make for himself the profits which should justly accrue to him from the apparatus he has invented. In one instance, when he himself refused to patent a new instrument a friend took out the American patent rights in Sir Jagadis's name, but the scientist would not take advantage of his rights and allowed the patent to lapse.

"He has dedicated the whole of his fortune to the Bose Research Institute in Calcutta, which he founded in 1917 for the benefit of his country. Here students who have specially equipped themselves for research work may without fee carry out their studies.

"The work of Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose has amply dispelled the old theory that the East is not capable of producing a scientific brain of outstanding eminence. It seems to many, in fact, that it may be just the Eastern mind, with its visionary and philosophic tendency, that will supply the world with scientists to carry forward the work to which Sir Jagadis has devoted his life."

A WINE-CASK-VILLAGE—Forty-one miles west of Cleveland, Ohio, a village is springing up the like of which this country has never seen, says a writer in *The Nation's Business* (Washington). After seven years of Prohibition, the wine corporation owning a number of huge casks finally became convinced that wine as a beverage is a thing of the past, and concluded, therefore, to sell all its casks. A gentleman of Vermilion, Ohio, bought thirty-six of the casks at a song, and now has most of them altered for summer cottages for tourists and others. He has lived in one of them the past winter and says no house could be more comfortable. We read:

"Each of these casks or 'vats' holds 6,000 gallons of wine—or did hold it! Each one weighs 7,800 pounds. When these casks were sent from the factory twenty-one years ago they cost $1,200; to-day the same casks would cost $2,500. They are made of solid oak, the staves being two to three inches thick. These cask houses are mounted on concrete foundations and placed in rows the same as cottages. There are two windows in the back end and a window and door in the front end. A screened-in porch is built across the front. A bathroom will be fitted up on the grounds. The only paint on the casks is at the end of the chimes, door, and window openings to prevent air checks in the white oak. All other parts are covered with linseed oil to preserve the casks from the weather. Each cask has an electric stove, ice-box, sink, electric light, screens, shades, and awnings, making a cozy and complete home in a wine cask. Little did the cooperage company think when making these huge casks that they would eventually be converted from wine casks into homes for tourists."

PATENTING A BACILLUS—A biochemical process of manufacture was the subject of litigation in March last, for the first time in the history of English law, we are told by *Modern Science*. Surprizing as it might at first sight appear, the claim of the plaintiff to patent rights in the bacillus involved was upheld. As the account runs:

"The process for the production of acetone from maize starch has been referred to recently as an example of the application of biochemical methods in industry. When, early in the war, the Allies' demands for acetone required in the manufacture of cordite outstript the supplies available from the distillation of wood, Dr. Charles Weizmann isolated and set to work a particular strain of micro-organism which was found capable of efficiently converting starch into acetone and incidentally yielding butyl alcohol. The fermentation was adapted to large-scale conditions, and thus one of the most serious crises of the war was passed. The sophist might argue that to award a monopoly in the natural life process of a living creature is against the spirit of the protection afforded by the patent law, and analogies may reduce the position to absurdity. Yet the chemist who employs an original combination of non-living reagents to the same end would be readily granted a clear title to patent protection. The patent is in respect of the process, and not of the organism. You may not employ the creature to make you acetone and butyl alcohol (tho they do with apparent impunity in America), but if, having caught your bacillus, you can induce him to turn out furfural and whisky, the patent rights will be yours."

TO MAKE THE NEW DIRIGIBLES SAFER

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, now in progress at the U. S. Bureau of Standards, promises to make the two new dirigibles, each of 6,000,000 cubic-feet capacity, the construction of which is contemplated by the Government, safer than any previously built. Dr. L. B. Tuckerman, assistant chief of the Bureau's Division of Mechanics and Sound, is thus quoted on the subject in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"In the years before the war the German Zeppelins carried over 42,000 passengers in more than 2,000 flights, and after the Armistice one airship, the *Bodensee*, carried 2,500 more passengers without a single injury to passengers or crew. Much more, however, remains to be done. The loss of the *R-38*, the *Roma*, and finally the *Shenandoah* warns us against over-confidence.

"Even the Polar flight of the *Norge*, dramatically successful tho it was, shows again that only through navigating the air, can we learn to make air navigation safe. The danger to airships from ice was learned only by actual flight, and the flight of the *Norge* teaches us that this danger must be considered even more carefully in the future. If, after 10,000 years of building houses and 5,000 years of sailing in ships, human lives still are lost in the destruction of these works of man by the forces of nature, we must expect as the price of our conquest of the air a toll of human lives.

"First, the airship must be built of light, but sound and lasting materials, in particular its rigid frame-work. For this reason, the Bureau of Standards studies in its Metallurgical Division and Engineering Mechanics Section the properties of duralumin, how it is affected by heat treatment and working, how well it resists the corrosive influence of the atmosphere. Duralumin (the aluminum alloy of which the *Shenandoah* and *Los Angeles* were built) is to-day, when unprotected, more resistant to atmospheric corrosion, or rusting, than unprotected structural steel, but the investigations of the Bureau of Standards promise to furnish means of making it even more durable. Of these sound materials, strong and light girders must be built, so light that a man can carry one of them in his hand and yet so strong that they will carry loads of thousands of pounds. Not yet do we know how light these girders may be constructed and still be safe, but the safety of the ship is insured by testing each of its main girders in our testing machines so that we know its strength is greater than the strength for which it was designed. For the *Shenandoah* nearly 150 full-sized girders were tested and a similar and larger program is planned for the newer ships.

"The lifting of the airship is due to the helium gas confined in the gas cells. The securing of gas cells, light and strong and impermeable, is necessary to the safety of the ship. The strength and the permeability of the gas cells are tested by the Textile Section and the Gas Section of the Bureau of Standards, and an active investigation is being carried on to secure even stronger, lighter, and more impermeable cells.

"When the ship is flown, it is necessary for its safety that the engines which drive it shall be adequate in power and reliability. The problem of a reliable airship engine is not so simple as that of a reliable automobile engine. Two factors enter into the problem which are of less importance for automobiles. In the first place, lightness of construction is essential far more than in any engine which operates on the ground, and in the second place it is necessary that the engine operate successfully under extremes of temperature and pressure never encountered by an automobile engine. Even relatively small heights interfere considerably with the running of an automobile engine, but an airship engine must not only operate satisfactorily at the temperatures and pressures at the surface of the earth but at temperatures often thirty degrees or forty degrees below zero and pressures less than one-third the air pressure at the surface of the earth, found at altitudes of 30,000 to 35,000 feet.

"The altitude chamber of the Bureau of Standards is a chamber in which engines can be tested under approximately these conditions. Refrigerating machines lower the temperature and large air pumps exhaust the air so that the engines are run under pressures and temperatures corresponding to altitudes of over 30,000 feet. All the types of airship engines used by the U. S. Navy have been tested in these chambers before being installed.

"The future of air navigation is full of promise and in that future the airship has its place distinct from that of the airplane. It is surely fitting that the United States, which gave to the world its first successful airplane, should actively advance man's final mastery of the air."

DEWBOWS BY MOONLIGHT

DEWBOWS FORMED AT NIGHT when light from a street lamp falls on small fog particles which have settled to the ground and retained their spherical form, have been observed and reported, we are told in *Science* (New York) by Maurice Ewing, of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. In this case, when the source of light was a gas lamp, the bow was white, but when a more powerful electric lamp was used rainbow tints were observed. The bows changed shape when either the horizontal distance from the observer to the source of light or the elevation of the observer's eye above the ground was changed, because the light from the lamp was divergent. Bows seen at noon on an ice surface, and bows in the shape of a hyperbola produced by the sunlight on dew have also been reported. And now the moonlight dewbow is described. We read:

DRUGS USED
IN AN
AVERAGE
LIFE TIME
EPSOM SALTS
BI-CA SOD
ASPIRIN
castor oil

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

DRUGS ENOUGH FOR ONE LIFETIME

"Such a sight," says *Clinical Medicine*, "is almost enough to discourage the heartiest drug-taker of them all."

"Several times during the past year, the writer has observed on the campus of the Rice Institute dewbows which differ from those described in the literature in that they were formed by moonlight shining on dew on a grassy surface. When the bows were seen the moon was always shining brightly from a position well above the horizon and the grass was wet with freshly formed dew. If the dew had been formed for more than a few hours no bows were seen, very probably because the increased size and weight of the drops caused an appreciable departure from perfect sphericity. The idea that it was necessary for the drops to be small was borne out by an observation made at 2 A. M., November 27. At this time a light shower had covered the grass with fairly large drops, which were by no means perfectly round. When the clouds had cleared away and the moonlight was very bright no indication of a bow could be seen.

"The dewbows appeared as faintly defined streaks of white light tracing ellipses in the grass. The size and shape of the ellipses depended upon the angle of incidence of the moonbeams and the height of the observer's eye above the ground. The bow moved with the observer and different observers saw different bows."

WHAT MEDICINES WE TAKE—The following statistics are given by *Clinical Medicine* (Chicago):

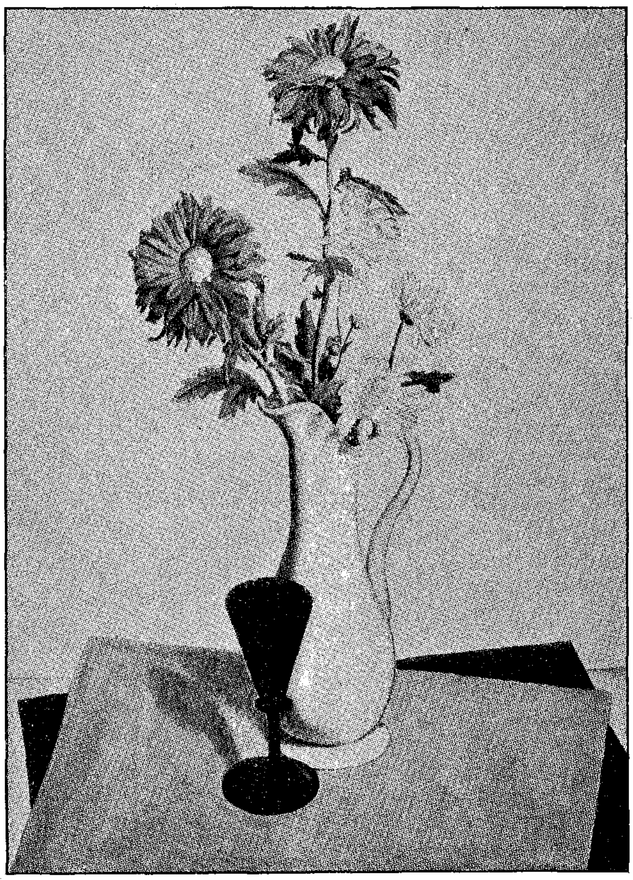
"The average man fifty years old has taken, in the course of his lifetime, forty pounds of Epsom salts, ten gallons of alcohol, five pounds of aspirin, ten pounds of sodium bicarbonate, and the various other medicines arranged on the table in this picture. Such a sight is almost enough to discourage the hardiest drug-taker of them all."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

AN AMERICAN IN THE CLASSIC TRADITION

THOSE WHO TRY TO PRESERVE their balance while the art world is swinging from extreme modernism back to Ingres tell you that fundamentally the two are the same. But that is not claimed by Mr. Robert Allerton Parker, who takes up an interesting young American, Charles Sheeler, to show how the pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme from Impressionism. Work like Charles Sheeler's, "which contains not the slightest hint of anything even remotely suggesting the school of Claude Monet," he tells us, comes with a shock to the ordinary spectator who is still somewhat dominated by impressionism, tho "the more intelligent contemporary artists have liberated their minds from this sterile dogma." Impressionism had its "admirable achievements" and Mr. Parker does justice to them, tho he thinks "the persisting influence of that school upon contemporary art is not altogether happy." Writing in the *International Studio* he pays his tribute first to the dying school before going on to salute the new:



AS NATURE INTENDS THEM

Sheeler paints still-life "without defects, or departure from type."

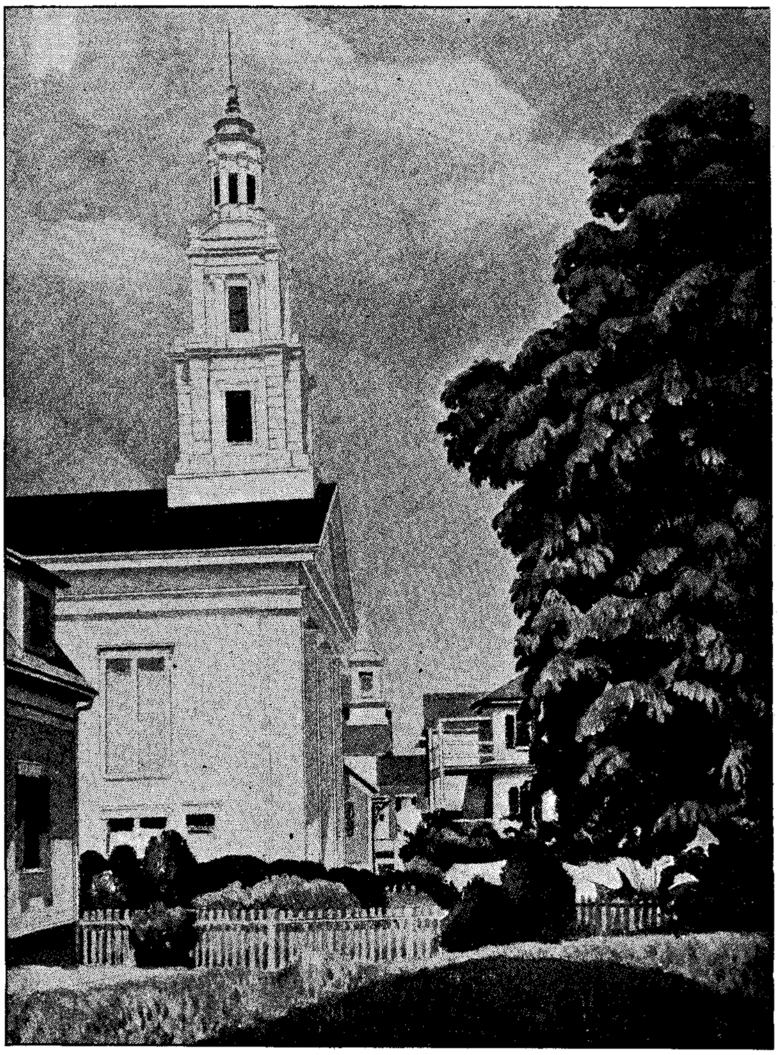
> "The Impressionists and their followers have been more interested in *appearance* than in *reality*. They have sought merely to recapture on their canvas the fleeting miracles wrought by sunlight or rain, fog, mist or nightfall, upon commonplace scenes, people and things. Aside from these purely accidental 'effects,' the actual scene or person contained, for them, nothing of intrinsic interest. In the final analysis, the doctrine of the Impressionists has been one of pure sensation, since, with the progress of their dogma, they have relegated to a secondary, and even a tertiary place, the great classic principles of pictorial organization and creative draftsmanship. At best, such canvases could only, with greater or less success, reproduce the fortuitous beauty of the external world at some exceptional moment; at the worst, Impressionism let down the bars for much too much vague, incoherent and slipshod painting."

Charles Sheeler, who is Mr. Parker's hero for the time, "insists upon the essential" instead of the accidental:

> "These still-lifes are never representations of certain objects at a certain moment. Indeed, we may go even further and state that they are not even presented in their individualities. He makes nothing of the so-called secondary qualities of objects and places, of 'quaint' defects or departures from type, the differences that mean so much in the way of sentimental appeal, or aid in what Mr. Ruskin termed the 'pathetic fallacy'—that attribution to inanimate objects or places of qualities they can not intrinsically possess.
>
> "On the contrary, dispensing with ornamentation and irrelevant embellishment, Charles Sheeler seeks to disengage, with a precision that at times seems almost surgical, the essential forms of his object from all the mere vicissitudes through which it has lived; to sacrifice as beside the point all those changes of light, those differences of atmosphere, all those idiosyncrasies which connote a particular time, a particular place, or any possible sentimental association.
>
> "What, then, the critic schooled in the tradition of Impressionism and neo-Impressionism may ask, remains? If we take away from objects or landscapes all those elements of individuality which contribute to their essential qualities, are we not progressively removing them from the realm of reality? An actual still-life by Charles Sheeler is the most convincing answer to such questions.
>
> "If we study that one in which we find—all placed together on an octagon-shaped candlestand — an apple, a white-sauce boat with curling lip, an Etruscan jar, and, dominating all, the iris and tulip blossoms, we begin to surmise that his is, fundamentally, an art of coordination and correlation, of perfect unity attained out of a seemingly impossible disparity. Objects are here defined with a precision that is almost Euclidean, so arranged that the forms are accentuated with contrapuntal skill. Yet further study reveals that primarily the interest of the artist has not been merely in the arrangement—precious if you will—of these diverse fruits, flowers, and *objets d'art*, but that they are nothing more than integers in the creation of a circumambient space. The relation between these objects is given an importance even more primary than the objects themselves. There is a resultant movement of the eye inward and upward to the culminating beauty of the iris and tulips.
>
> "Something of this attainment is to be observed in all of Charles Sheeler's most successful still-lifes—and this is a field in which this artist has been eminently successful. These pictures suggest that fundamentally there is no antagonism between modern science and contemporary art. The almost miraculous conquests of modern science have been due to a large extent to the remarkable refinement of its instruments of precision, which have made possible the daring exploration of the realm of the infinitesimal. Precision, accuracy, exactitude, united with imaginative daring, have been the conquering weapons in this high venture. Too many artists, on the other hand, have lazily refused to submit to the discipline of precision and sharply crystallized definition, which were, until very recently, part of the inevitable training in art. The paradox has resulted that many artists to-day—even those who clothe their deficiencies under the cloak of 'modernism'—are seeking to express themselves with a crudity, an incoherence and a pseudo-naïvete that are distinctly contrary to the true spirit of our age."

Essentially American as Sheeler is, he is yet "perpetuating the classic tradition—the tradition of the Greeks, of Giotto, Mantegna, and of Ingres." With the classical tradition Sheeler is an avowed exponent of intelligence in painting. If, on the one hand, he has shown himself a master of detailed elaboration, his power is no less evident in those passages in which he eliminates or simplifies non-essentials to the vanishing point. Abstract as this tendency seems to be, "no contemporary artist has more sharply exprest the essential spirit of that type of scene and object we accept to-day as 'early American.'" We read:

"There seems to be an affinity between the mind of this artist and those builders and craftsmen of past centuries who created out of humble and neglected and spare materials a beauty at once expressive and enduring. In these canvases and drawings, a fine contrast is attained by the juxtaposition of natural forms with the constructed edifice or object created by human hands. We find this in the 'portrait' of a Cape Cod church, which might be entitled 'The Spirit of New England.' The primly immaculate little church, its superimposed tower thrust a bit back from the perpendicular in its uprighteous dignity, is an edifice of severely straight lines. Three centuries of Puritanism seem concentrated in its almost sepulchral aloofness. Opposed to it we find a luxuriant chestnut-tree flaunting the verdant opulence of its midsummer leafage in the face of the Puritan severity concentrated in the little church. There is a story here for those who must have one, tho the artist himself was interested entirely in the solution of problems of another kind."



PURITAN AND NATURAL NEW ENGLAND

The prim church after a Wren model stands vividly contrasted with the lush horse-chestnut tree and the modern houses.

THE COVER—Less familiar than the Washington portraits by Gilbert Stuart are those of the other presidents, of whom he painted the first five. The one presented on our cover is probably from a copy of the portrait of Thomas Jefferson, and now hangs in the New York Historical Society; but it shows faithfully all the Stuart characteristics. Without Stuart we should be wanting in the vast historical portrait-gallery which now comprises, in addition to the presidents, Edward Everett, John Jay, Jacob Astor, Judge Story, W. E. Channing, Josiah and Edmund Quincy, O. H. Perry, Jerome and Madame Bonaparte. Stuart was born in 1755 at Middletown, near Newport, R. I., and painted his first portrait when he was thirteen, having had no instruction. He was taken to Scotland and later went to London to live, where he formed the acquaintance of Benjamin West and stayed with him four years. His life abroad was rather eventful, but he returned to America in 1792, chiefly to paint the portrait of Washington. He resided for periods in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and finally in Boston, where he died in 1828. The Washington portraits of course are the most famous of both the artist and the sitter. These are to be found in New York and in Boston, and the Historical Societies of the chief American cities have many examples of his work.

CENSORSHIP AT THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE

JUST A LITTLE BEFORE our stage came under the censorship of a citizens' committee called "the play jury," for its alleged indecencies, a demonstration occurred in Paris at the Comédie Française, which shows that the international conscience is becoming more tender. A play called "La Carcasse" was produced that raised such a storm of protest from the audience that the piece struggled through its first night with difficulty. Political as well as moral motives were mixed in the protest. The chief character was a retired general living in such relations with his wife and her acknowledged lover as to cast reflections on the honor of the army. So at least the audience chose to believe. Following the outbreak began a campaign in the press against the play. Then an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, says Adolphe Boschot in the London *Daily Telegraph*, "led some orators into rhetorical outbursts, in which their eloquence sometimes ran away with their judgment." The Minister of Fine Art asked for special police to maintain order in the theater. Then the authors themselves, MM. Denys Amiel and André Obey, withdrew the play. The offending play is sketched in *L'Opinion* (Paris) in words that show that this journal at least does not share the animosity exprest by others:

"The critics have been too severe in their judgment of 'La Carcasse'; for our part we do not agree with them. This play shows all the signs of genuine honesty; it is a sincere study, aiming to be a true one, of a character—and it is certainly on that basis alone that we must endeavor to judge it.

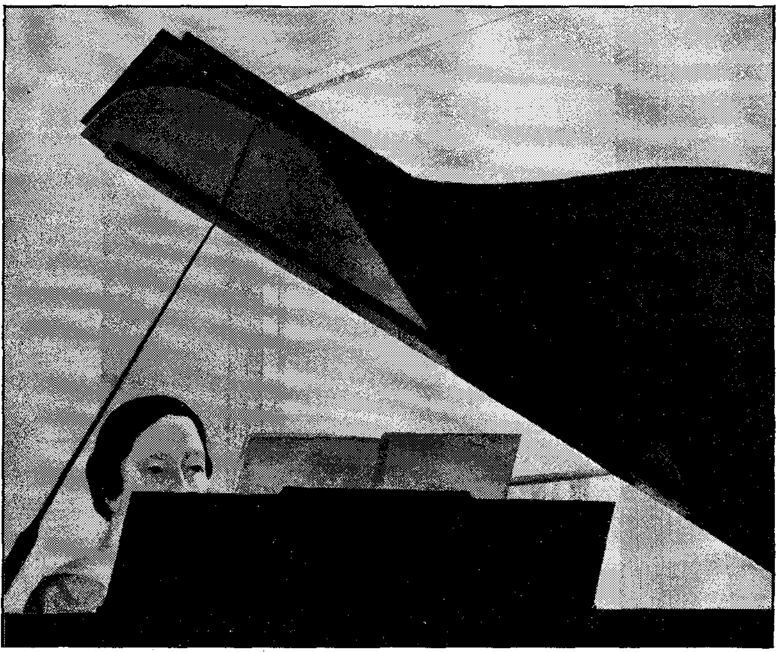
"The authors have intended to show us a weak-willed man who cares for nothing else but peace in his home, an egoist who, out of cowardice, accepts any situation. This character is a very human one and doubtless easy to find. If the authors have chosen a general for their play it is evidently to establish a more pronounced contrast between their own stage hero and the qualities of energy and honor usually attributed to the soldier of high rank.

"This contrast, however, the authors leave in a very large measure to the imagination of the audience; they do not spread it before us as did Octave Mirbeau in his 'Les Bienfaiteurs.' They do not even show us the general in uniform. They may have considered doing so—we could have expected it—but this they avoided purposely to escape the remarks which were made about their play.

"*General Vernon* has for some years already been retired from active service and he lives in a small provincial town—he was never a warrior—rather one of those high officers who never leave an office—we know the kind. He now busies himself with small trivial matters: his garden, his horses. His one care is to avoid any and every possible cause of worry to himself, letting others do as they wish. The others in this play are his wife and *d'Albeyrac*, her lover. The general has reached the stage where even money difficulties in his household are righted by his wife's lover without his asking for an explanation.

"His son, another possible cause of worry, he has had adpointed to a distant regiment where he gets into trouble through card debts. The general merely asks him to remember the honor of the name he bears, and leaves everything to be settled by his wife and by *d'Albeyrac*. He has arranged for himself a peaceful, quiet life in which his only occupation is to look after his own 'Carcass.'

"A sudden incident occurs that shatters this peaceful life. A telegram has arrived bearing the news that the son, having stolen money, has just committed suicide. No one dares break the news to the general. At last the devoted *d'Albeyrac* takes it upon herself to tell him. The general breaks down and he expresses his sorrow in these words well in keeping with his character. 'What a life I have had,' and he proceeds to look back upon his past without glory, when fate, in his opinion, has not been kind to him. He weeps, but his tears are for his own life, not for his son's death. All this contains much truth, it is very human, and the way in which it has been presented by MM. Amiel and Obey shows very considerable talent.



"LADY AT THE PIANO"

Tho Sheeler subordinates the lady to his composition of angles and planes.

"His wife is out on horseback—she knows nothing as yet—she must be told. The general fears this duty, and his true character is shown once more in his request to *d'Albeyrac* to break the news to her, telling him, 'You are almost one of the family.'

"The last act is but a short picture without action, and has no other purpose than to define more clearly and more strongly the sad character which we have already seen."

It was not a tactful thing, only eight years after the war, to choose a general and his family as the characters of this particular play, says the Paris *Gaulois;* but "the indignation of the audience is not a proof of intolerance, it is merely a proof of the desire of the public for cleanliness and morality." Mr. Boschot, a member of the Institute of France, in his letter to the London paper puts it differently:

"In 'La Carcasse' the authors have drawn a perfect model of meanness and cowardice. He is a retired general. Why a general? Such an antithesis presented so soon after the war provoked the incidents which have been recalled. Certainly the authors have not intended to produce a satire on the army, and they do not pretend that the exceptional case in question may be taken as symbolical of many other officers. What they say of a general might have been said of a civil servant, a banker, or a merchant. It has even been suggested that the character was very nearly made a Senator. This hint dropt by a Minister met with a very good reception, for it was dropt to members of the Chamber of Deputies. Had the Minister been speaking in the Senate he would have made an equally good impression by saying that the miserable character might have been a Deputy.

"In reality a man's social function, his business or profession do not always influence his character. A similar character may reveal itself in more than one profession. This is why, in the drama of other days, the professions of the characters were hardly indicated. In our time it is the fashion to be more precise about the exact situation of the personages. Their profession is clearly indicated. When a doctor or a lawyer is made a butt of the dramatist's raillery, neither the lawyers nor the doctors in the audience grow angry, nor do the other spectators adopt the attitude that they could do without either doctors or lawyers. But so soon after the war and after the death of so many relations and dear friends some spectators were shocked to see a general scoffed at. Political parties took up the incident and exaggerated and envenomized it. So the play had to be taken off."

A LITERARY FAKE UNCOVERED

THE WORLD FOR A SHORT SPACE may be divided into two parts: those who are surprized that the "Diary of an Eighteenth Century Lady of Fashion" is fiction and those who believed it all the time. Some are proud to have said so on the spot; some, like "F. P. A.," may be content with remarking that the fact was so obvious that it wasn't worth mentioning. But from London is cabled the statement that "a little Irish girl, the nineteen-year-old daughter of a British naval officer, has accomplished the greatest literary hoax of the century." It was contained in the above-mentioned book which purported to cover the period 1764-1765 and to be written by one "Cleone Knox, edited by Her Kinsman and Descendant, Alexander Blacker Kerr." The furor over "The Young Visiters" having long subsided, the book was accepted with avidity in London, tho noses were turned up in New York, and the industrious Stuart P. Sherman of *The Herald Tribune* discovered that a character therein was reading a book two months before it was published. In the cable to the New York *Times* we read:

"The book was a vivacious record of certain remarkable adventures which the diarist, a young lady of fashion of the eighteenth century, had in Ireland, England, France, Switzerland, and Italy. Miss Cleone was a minx who took a wilful delight in setting down a faithful account of all the amours and illicit loves of her day.

"The book became a best seller on both sides of the Atlantic. In America it ran into nine editions in two months and it has been the sensation of the literary world.

"An eminent critic described it as the raciest and most diverting diary published in modern times, accepted it at its face value and regarded it as a valuable and authentic historical document. Lord Darling, the famous former Judge of the English High Court, said that the diary must rank with that of Pepys as a record of the time and that the verity of the author's revelations must be compared with those of Smollett and the Abbé Prévost.

"The New York *Times* is now able to reveal that the book is fiction from the first exciting entry, which is concerned with an attempt of Cleone's handsome young admirer, Mr. A., to climb into her bedroom at night, to the happy dénouement when he follows her to Venice and snatches her up from under her outraged father's eyes.

"It was written by Miss Magdalen King-Hall, the youthful daughter of Sir George King-Hall, Admiral in the British Royal Navy with a distinguished record of service and a descendant of many naval heroes.

"Miss King-Hall has little acquaintance herself with the customs of the fashionable world. On the rugged north coast of Ireland, at Portaferry, County Down, there is an ancient battlemented castle whose foundations are washed by the sea. It is called Quinton Castle and figures in the diary under its Celtic name, Castle Keraney. Here, where life is as primitive and wild as anywhere in the British Isles, Magdalen King-Hall has lived the greater part of her life.

"She wanted to write ever since she was a child and made several attempts at getting her work published, but until the diary was accepted everything had been returned. Then one day the idea of writing the diary came.

"'I am afraid I knew very little of the eighteenth century when I began my work,' she confesses.

"'It is the Middle Ages that thrill me, but about that time I went to stay at Brighton on the south coast of England and there in the town's reference library I read up several eighteenth-century books in order that I might soak myself in their style and atmosphere.

"'I wrote the book in a few weeks, but if I had realized that so many distinguished people would have taken it seriously I should have spent much more time and pains about it.

"'As it was, I simply dashed it off without any definite plans and certainly without any theory of construction.'

"Thus was the best seller made. No one was more surprized than Magdalen at its astounding success and universal acceptance.

"'I thought every one would realize that it was only fiction.'"

The New York *World* seems to think that nowhere in America was the deception carried through. The revelation is "interesting," it says editorially; "but still more interesting is the fact that English reviewers, presumably well informed on the subject-matter of the book, were duped, and that American reviewers, presumably only casually informed, were not." Almost invoking the Eagle *The World* writes:

"The *World's* own accomplished reviewer, we are relieved to discover, minced no words in declaring that a fake had been perpetrated. All the reviewers whose comment we find in our files did the same.

"In the *Times* dispatch the author is quoted thus: 'I made *Cleone* read in October Walpole's "Castle of Otranto." It was not until my book had been issued that I discovered that that particular work had not been published until December of that year.' Did this slip go unnoticed in America? It did not. Stuart Sherman, writing in *The Herald Tribune* on January 31 last, had the following to say about it: 'But *Monsieur de Guys* (a character in the book) atoned . . . by a decided scoop in the case of "The Castle of Otranto." Walpole was still working on it in August, 1764. It was not published until December, two months after Cleone is supposed to have received it in Paris. Furthermore, it was published under a pseudonym as a translation from the Italian, and Walpole did not acknowledge his authorship until the spring of 1765.'

"All in all, it seems to us that American reviewers have acquitted themselves creditably in this little matter and that the English had best cease to be so sniffish."

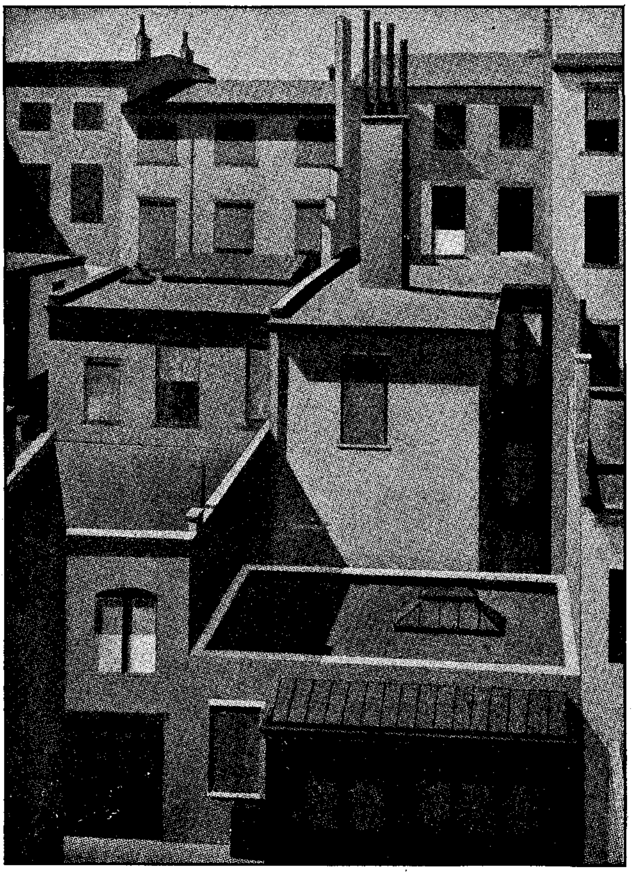
The review written by Donald Douglas for the March *Literary Digest International Book Review* is perfectly polite, but with a tongue thrust in the cheek:

"It may be seriously doubted whether Miss Cleone Knox is so much a young lady of fashion in the year 1764-5 as the invention of a very clever writer. Of course her 'kinsman,' Alexander Blacker Kerr, reenforces her journal with a battery of footnotes and ingenious explanations of her history; but the young lady betrays her literary birth by a skill at writing and a gift of wit so keen that one boggles at fancying them the birthright of an Irish lass who puts down all her sensations in a diary. Her kinsman is as thorough as Defoe in the presentation of his evidence, and like Defoe he almost makes himself believed in his charming hoax. Even if Cleone lived and had her being in her own substance, one would still harbor a suspicion that she isn't all she seems to be by her own admissions. . . . Yet, after all, who cares? One is grateful enough for so delectable a performance without getting worried about a question fit only for assiduous pedants. . . .

"It seems to be no more than a diary. Despite that disguise, it marshals its plot with the assured technique of a most practised writer. It speaks with the tongues of naughty angels. It is as contemporary as 'The Green Hat,' and with more wit and intelligence and furbelows. It is disarming like a sweet minuet or the beauty of a young girl's face, and it has a rapier hidden. It is scandalous and innocent and frank and gay and as ingenious a trick as has been invented since Defoe first used a parade of corroborative detail to tell a made-up story."

The Knoxville *Sentinel* doesn't seem to have discovered that we on this side are so universally perspicacious. The whole literary world—and that must also mean us—it thinks was fooled:

"The literary world seems to have been completely sold to the authenticity of her work. Which leads us to think that the literary world is frequently more pedantic than it is learned or informed, and in its own particular sphere is like some financiers and stock operators who are, at times, more readily imposed on and palmed off with 'gold bricks' than are the uninitiated."



GREENWICH VILLAGE ON GOOD BEHAVIOR

Sheeler shows us the staid spirit of old New York in these Washington Square houses.

Some readers of the book there doubtless were, without pretensions to learning, who felt, as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* points out, that "the eighteenth-century 'young person' acted too much like the twentieth-century product"; but let it go without protest. The Washington *Post* puts on a bored air:

"The giving out of a book as something different from what it really is, is no more than an ancient and well-worn literary convention. Examples are innumerable. There is the celebrated case of 'Lodge's Rosalynde,' published in 1590, which claimed to be taken from a 'Scrowle' signed by Euphues' own hand. There is also Horace Walpole's 'Castle of Otranto,' which is professedly by a translation from the manuscript of an Italian cleric, and which, suggestively enough, came out in 1764, the very year in which *Cleone Knox* is supposed to have gone on her travels. The device adopted by Rider Haggard in 'She' will be fresh in every mind.

"It strikes one that the 'mystery' about 'The Diary of a Lady of Fashion,' from whatever point of view that work is regarded, is largely manufactured."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE PRESBYTERIAN FRONT UNBROKEN

CONCILIATION WAS THE KEYNOTE of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Baltimore, and, as in the case of the Northern Baptist Convention at Washington, those who stick to the middle of the road while disruptive struggles rage around them won a victory over the extremists of all sides. Loyalty to the church and its task once more proved stronger than devotion to a dogma, from which editorial observers take heart that the Presbyterian Church will continue to carry on with an unbroken front. Dr. William O. Thompson, former president of the Ohio State University, another tolerant Fundamentalist, succeeds Dr. Charles R. Erdman as Moderator; the New York Presbytery, whose ordination of several ministers who declined to affirm the Virgin Birth started the controversy which threatened to disrupt the church, was absolved of all charges of rebellion, and the appeal for tolerance made by the Commission of Fifteen appointed by Moderator Erdman at the General Assembly at Columbus last year to study the causes of unrest in the Presbyterian Church was adopted with but one faint "No" raised against it. In that hour came the most dramatic episode in the whole convention. Dr. Clarence E. Macartney, of Philadelphia, most militant, perhaps, of all the Presbyterian Fundamentalists, sought to have the report of the Commission of Fifteen amended in some particulars. Dr. Macartney was opposed by his own brother—Dr. Albert J. McCartney of Chicago, who spells his name a bit differently. "Clarence is all right, friends," said the Western clergyman, as he is quoted in the dispatches:

A "MODERATE" MODERATOR

Dr. William O. Thompson, an "unquestioned Presbyterian, whatever that may be," elected moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

> "The only trouble is he isn't married. If that old bachelor would marry he would have less time to worry over other people's theology. I'm for this report from cover to cover—not so much for what it says as the spirit that pervades it. We were brought up together, Clarence and I, and our mother sang the same hymns to us—'Rock of Ages' for me and 'There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood' for him. We didn't know what those words meant then, but it was the same Christianity we both profest.
>
> "I know that if mother could come back there would be room for him and for me to say our prayers in the same words on her knee at that old home of ours in western Pennsylvania. I believe there is room for him, and for you and me, to say our prayers in identical language in the Presbyterian Church."

After the roar of applause which followed, there was, we are told, no doubt of the fate of the report. The vote for it would have been unanimous but for the one "No." The report is at any rate the unanimous expression of all factions, for all factions, we are told, are represented on the commission. The commission affirms its "deep conviction that the great body of the Church is sound in faith, even when that faith is tested by the strictest standards," and proceeds to an analysis of the causes of unrest:

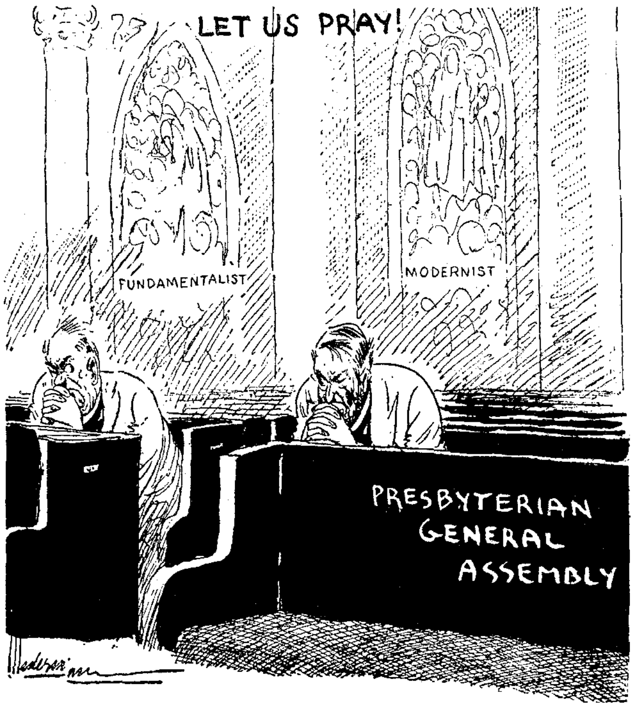
> "We feel in our Church those general movements and tendencies which make for unrest not only in the churches but in all the thought and life of the nation and of the world. The war brought with it a general unsettling of men's minds, but previous to this the pressure of modern inquiry had pervaded every department of thought, political, economic, social and religious, and everything old and established was being called in question. In one sense there was nothing new in this. Again and again humanity has faced just such great times of upheaval and unsettlement. But in another sense, the unrest of our day is new. It touches all things, reaches everywhere, and is raising the most fundamental questions about God and the world, about man and human society. We and the Church to which we belong are a part of human life and it is inevitable that we should feel the effects of these deep movements of our day. The modern world is feeling its way. The Church is living in this modern world. There is a vast opportunity as well as a vast danger. Perhaps in five respects, especially, these general tendencies have contributed to unrest in our denomination as in all others."

The contributing factors are listed thus: the so-called conflict between science and religion, due to the false ideas of science or of religion; naturalistic or materialistic views which "have inevitably affected religious thought in all the churches"; "divergent interpretations of religion and of the unseen in terms of the immanence or the transcendence of God"; the lack of religious teaching in the home and teaching subversive of religious faith in some educational institutions; "changes in the meaning and use of language and diverse understandings and interpretations of the same words."

"If we are to have peace and purity in the Church," continues the report, "all slander and misrepresentation must be brought to an end. The Spirit of Christ must be allowed to bring forth His fruits among us and all evil-speaking must be put away." Foremost among the forces making for unity is the constitutional principle of toleration, which "has been obscured in the recent controversies which have agitated the Church, and this obscurity underlies many of the causes of unrest set forth." The Church at large, the report continues, "should illustrate as well as demonstrate the power of the Gospel to bind up wounds and to soften animosities. The various groups in the present discussion declare their approval of and adherence to the constitution. These declarations must be accepted as sincere." The principle of toleration is said to be as truly a part of the constitution as are any of the doctrines.

In dealing with the action of the General Assembly last year in disapproving the licensing by the New York Presbytery of several young men who do not believe in the Virgin Birth, the report points out that any succeeding Assembly can create new precedents by the same means of a judicial decision in a specific case. The rights of Presbyteries and the limits of their independence is a question, the report says, that has never been fully and definitely settled, altho involved in the two historic divisions of the Church. "It is desirable," the report goes on, "also to secure a more exact definition of the phrase 'essential and necessary articles of faith' and of the authority to determine such articles." The commission recommends that it be continued for another year, as "interests are too sacred and feeling too strong to admit of a treatment of the subject which does not take account of the healing effects of time. There must be time for conference and fellowship, for the modification of opposing attitudes, the harmonizing of divergent opinion and for the bringing together of positions that seem to be apart."

In opposing the report, Dr. Macartney said it contains things "which seem to place toleration above loyalty to the truth," and that a commission of fifteen was not needed to tell the assembly "that a judicial court could reverse itself." "If Dr. Macartney's motion fails," shouted another commissioner from the floor, we read in the press, "I'll go home and in answer to the question if the Presbyterian Church believes in the Virgin Birth, I'll say I don't know." "I am not interested in giving the New York Presbytery a spanking or in helping any section of the New York Presbytery to do it," said the Rev. John W. Kenney of Tacoma, Washington, we read. "The half of us don't know what we are talking about anyway. Most theologians are dealing with vast forces they don't understand."



"STANDIN' IN DE NEED OB PRAYER"

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*.

Two Fundamentalists opposed each other for Moderator—Dr. Lapsley A. McAfee, of Berkeley, California, and Dr. William O. Thompson, who is described as a conservative Fundamentalist. Dr. Thompson was elected by a vote of 535 to 382, the Assembly recording in its majority vote its desire to keep the Church whole. "I have been an unquestioned Presbyterian, whatever that may be," said Dr. Thompson on taking the chair. "I have always stood true to all the standards of the Church." He covenanted to support the Presbyterian constitution with the same strength with which he supports the religion of Jesus Christ, and promised that "there will be no backward step on the fundamentals." The same spirit of harmony appeared in the action of the Permanent Judicial Commission in absolving the New York Presbytery of all charges growing out of the licensing of several ministers who declined to affirm belief in the Virgin Birth, and in the Assembly's action in unanimously reelecting Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, liberal leader and new President of the Union Theological Seminary, to the Board of Foreign Missions.

Thus, says the Schenectady *Union-Star*, thinking of the Northern Baptist Convention, too, "two great religious bodies have decided to stop splitting hairs on non-essentials and to emphasize essentials. When churchmen refuse to be divided it is evidence of vast advance in tolerance." This view of the outcome is shared by many other papers. As the Columbus *Sunday Dispatch* puts it, "the large majority in both these great religious bodies seem to feel that the real work of the Church can not be successfully carried on if the energies of its members are to be spent upon factional warfare within the organization. In the differences of opinion which have brought about the present situation they can see nothing of sufficient importance to create a moral justification for the splitting asunder of the great religious bodies concerned." The devil will not be pleased with the action of the General Assembly, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, "for it seems to mean that an undivided army of exceedingly strong and relentless fighters will be carrying their war into Hades for the next year at least, and not into each other's camps." The Detroit *Free Press* thinks that debates between Fundamentalists and Modernists will continue, but it believes that "with the political aspect of the situation eliminated or minimized, the discussions ought to take on a character that will be genuinely valuable to the country because they will be informative instead of passion-creating."

"SAINT" LENIN

REVERENCE FOR THE NAME OF LENIN is developing into a cult, and simple Russian folk, we read, are weaving legends about the late Soviet leader that will, perhaps, rank him with others who have risen to sainthood in the common mind. Something very like a religion of Leninism, writes Arthur Ransome in the Manchester *Guardian*, is growing up in Russia to-day. The statues and busts of Karl Marx, which annoyed H. G. Wells by their large number when he visited Russia in 1920, are now far outnumbered by the busts of Lenin, and hundreds of little shops display them in their windows in much the same way as that in which they formerly kept hanging in a corner the ikon of a saint. If it is a Communist shop, writes Mr. Ransome, the bust is there as a symbol of belief. If it is a private shop, the bust is there none the less, if only as a concession to the beliefs of the ruling class. The shops which used to sell nothing but the trappings of church ceremonial wax candles and the pictures of the saints now in some cases serve two religions. In one half of a window in the Ilyinka may be seen the gilded ikons of Nicolas the Miracle-worker, and in the other buttons with enameled portraits of Lenin. There are shops, too, which find it worth while to keep a window filled with nothing but the busts and portraits of the great Soviet leader. The portraits are of all sizes, and one can buy busts larger than life or small enough to put in his pocket, besides a great variety of small ikons in bas-relief, to be worn on the coat lapel or hung on the wall. Mr. Ransome continues interestingly:

"There is growing up a new institution, the same in spirit as the old Russian institution of the small collection of sacred pictures in a corner of the room before which devout visitors crossed themselves. This is the institution of the 'Lenin corner' in factories and workshops, a corner or bit of wall draped in red and black, with bust or portrait, and texts, such as 'Lenin is dead but his teaching lives,' or 'Lenin is dead but Leninism lives,' and tho people do not cross themselves before it, they do regard it with reverence. I say people do not cross themselves before it. That is not true. Communists do not cross themselves before it, but the thing is sometimes so impressive that peasants from the country have been known to do so. Similarly in railway stations, where formerly people bought and lit a candle to a saint as a sort of insurance for a safe journey, you will find a portrait and texts in an imposing position.

"More significant, perhaps, than these things are the beginnings of an annual pilgrimage. It is two years now since

> that terribly cold January day when, hour after hour, under a canopy of their own frozen breath, the population of Moscow passed before the bier of Lenin raised on a high platform under the Kremlin walls and guarded by his most intimate disciples. It is two years since his embalmed body was laid in its glass-lidded coffin in the mausoleum. On the anniversary of his death the faithful bring their banners and lower them outside, pass through the mausoleum, lift their banners, and march away with song. Already that place under the Kremlin walls is for thousands what for other thousands was the tomb of Tamerlane at Samarkand, for others the mosque at Mecca, for others the Holy Places at Jerusalem."

A mist of folklore is already gathering about Lenin's name, says Mr. Ransome. Oddly enough, it is often non-Communist in character and very like the folklore that is attached to the name of St. Nicholas.

> "For example, the New Economic Policy is explained by a peasant story of how Lenin disguised himself as a 'bagman,' one of the illicit traders who used to bring produce in sacks and sell it on the illegal market, and wandered about the country to see for himself what the peasants wanted. After much travel and many adventures he returned to the Kremlin and initiated the new policy. There is already a society for putting his works into the most various languages. The Kalmuck, the Bashkir, the Khirghiz, the Yakut, and the Tartar can read in their own vernacular the doctrines that were set out by this thinker of an altogether alien world. And for the very men who worked with him his books have become a sort of Koran and he, whose New Year's wish was that he and his friends should make fewer mistakes in the coming year than in the year that was ending, is made infallible. I have seen a cartoon published in Russia after the death of Peter the Great, which showed the funeral of the cat conducted by the mice. In this case not only the observer, but the mice themselves are conscious of their weakness and smallness in comparison with the dead man. No religion of Peterism grew up after the death of Peter the Great, but something very like a religion of Leninism is certainly developing in the Russia of to-day."

MR. VAN DYKE'S PASTORAL URGE

COUNTLESS VILLAGE PREACHERS hanker for a pulpit in a big city, and to some the incredible part of the Jonah story is the fact that the prophet ran away from a city call, but the Rev. Tertius Van Dyke, pastor of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City, has resigned that pulpit to seek the quiet of a little village pastorate in Connecticut. His famous father, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, preacher, poet, Princeton professor and former Minister to the Netherlands, approves the step, for, says the elder man, there are "thousands of songbirds in the surrounding valley. My son will enjoy this, for he studied birds as well as people." The younger man admits that he may be misunderstood, that people may say he is going to sleep in the country. But, he points out, "there is hard work in the country. It is simply that I feel myself cut out for that kind of work more than for city work. I am not throwing up the sponge, quitting; we are going up there and get right in with those people." Mr. Van Dyke has accepted a call to a Congregational Church, reversing the steps of his father, who began as a Congregational preacher. Birds and brooks, field and flowers, have always called to Mr. Van Dyke, we read in the press. When he graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1913, he wanted a village pastorate. But he was called to New York, where for a time he forgot rural delights in a welter of work. New York he has found a big problem, which he does not feel himself able to solve. The situation, he says, as we quote from the press, "is high strung and jazzy."

> "People here have an utter disregard for religion. I am not now referring to the people who are in the church. I refer to the general situation. New York's whole mode of life, and our civilization in general is jazzy, cheap and vulgar. The whole tone of life here is unspeakably vulgar.
>
> "Religion is placed on a competitive basis with such worldly things as sports, theaters, cards and social engagements of all kinds. People have no time for church, forgetting that religion is the real basis of life. They seem to think that the church is a place for entertainment and social diversion rather than a place of quiet worship. I regret to say that the dent religion makes on New York is pretty small.
>
> "If I would put on a red vest and announce that I would give a trapeze performance in church my church would be crowded. They would flock to the church to witness a circus. People who never could be drawn to church by the urge of religion and a sincere desire to worship would flock to such a performance in large numbers. New Yorkers are obsessed with a desire for sensations and thrills."

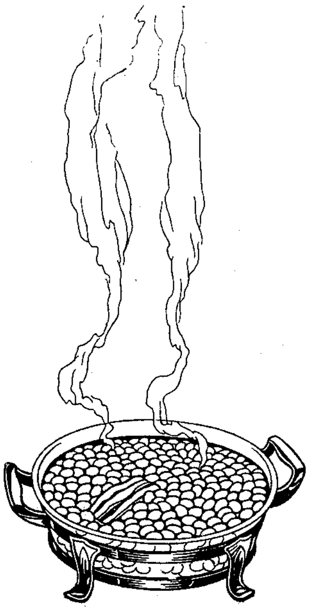
Some observers express sympathy with their surprize at Mr. Van Dyke's change to pastoral scenes. There is general agreement that the city pastor in a big city has a tremendous task on his hands. "He is almost a gladiator in an arena where the battling never ends," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "Lovers of conflict can stand this for a long time. Lovers of peace weary of it and yearn for something else." And in embracing an opportunity in the village of Washington, thinks *The Eagle*, Mr. Van Dyke "may do more for humanity than he could possibly have accomplished in a city of a hundred races and of myriad distractions." In defying precedent, asserts the Utica *Press*, Mr. Van Dyke is setting a good example. *The Press* also expresses some envy of Mr. Van Dyke for his "courage and originality," and notes:

> "His father has won a great following by his faith in the true and the beautiful and simple things of life. The son could do no better than to follow his footsteps. And entirely apart from his own inclination, which seems to have been a controlling factor in the decision, there is just as much chance for useful service in the country as there is in the city, and perhaps a greater need for it. We hope Mr. Van Dyke likes Washington, Conn."

Nevertheless, there are boundless opportunities in New York, thinks *The Independent*, to which Mr. Van Dyke's reasons for leaving the metropolis open up an interesting discussion of what it conceives to be the problem in New York. It may very well be true that city congregations demand something more from their pastors than "the cut-and-dried repetitions of homiletic platitudes," says *The Independent;* but it believes that "such a demand, rather than a dead acceptance of formulas, is a healthy sign of a living interest." In the opinion of this New York weekly, given under the heading, "Too Proud to Fight":

> "Men and women, both in city blocks and on country farms, are eagerly seeking for a reasonable assurance of the vitality of revealed religion. They are profoundly interested in religion—all talk of empty pews and religious inertia to the contrary. It is, of course, true that many congregations are deeply dissatisfied with the milk and water fed them from the pulpit. That, we feel, is not so much the fault of the congregations as it is of the clergy. In intellect, intelligence, understanding, education, and character, the American clergy has not of late years maintained the relative ascendency over the average population which it certainly enjoyed in times past. Often, indeed, the clergyman is a person below, rather than above, the average intelligence of his congregation. If he can not give them that cogent, satisfying, and uplifting doctrine which they reasonably expect, and if no other substitute for him is available, they may feel, and, not unnaturally, that in view of his failure to lead them and teach them, he might well be employed to amuse them. Hence the moving picture church or the rhythmic dancing church, the elaborate ritual church, and the eccentric evangelist.
>
> "The earnest man, the holy and humble man of heart, the honest, intelligent Christian, commands an audience as large as or larger than he ever did. But the lame duck who can not lead his people, who can not even amuse them, is obviously unfitted to hold the attention of a large urban congregation. Better for him, as for the Rev. Tertius Van Dyke, to retire to the chaste mediocrity of a traditional New England parish where the remnants of an old tradition expect little and want little but a repetition of the doctrines heard by them in a childhood now, alas, almost infinitely remote."

Just the flavor everybody likes in beans!



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That is why thousands of people always insist upon getting Campbell's Beans. Every forkful is a treat.

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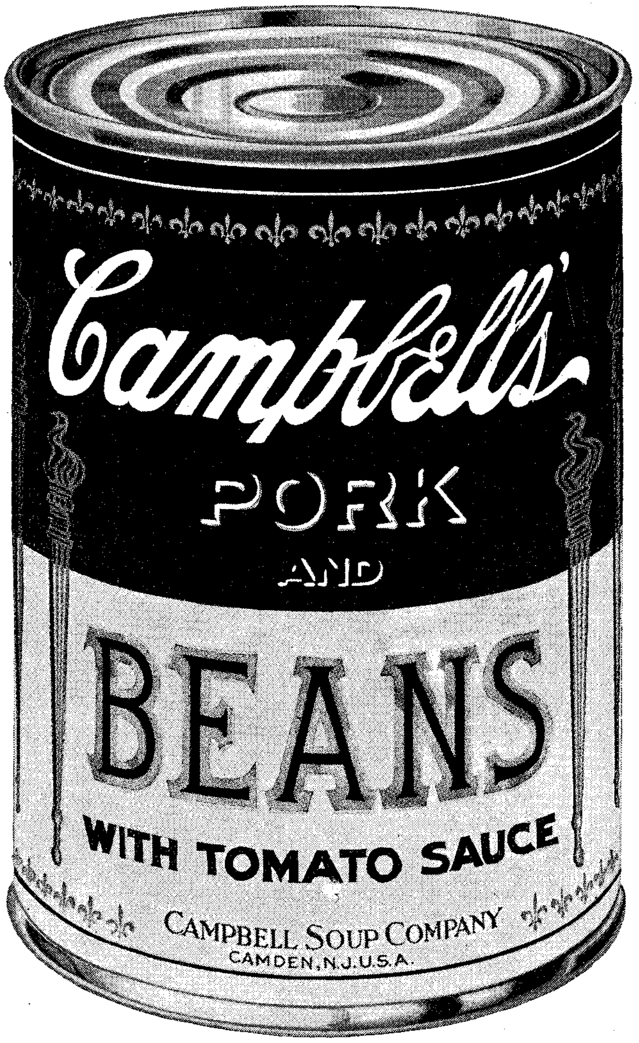

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Campbell's BEANS
TASTE THEIR FAMOUS TOMATO SAUCE

CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

BOTH east and west are scattered these useless souvenirs of the war which the San Francisco *Argonaut* now celebrates:

THE SHIPS THAT NEVER WENT TO SEA

By Richard R. Kilroy

(Two hundred and eighteen vessels, built by the Government during the war, have never left the waters in which they were launched.—*News Item.*)

Sea-folk prison'd in a land-locked bay,
Toys left over from a war-god's play.
Shuffling, weaving, lolling line,
Marking time to the end of time,
Muttering, whispering, ceaselessly,
We are the ships that never went to sea.

Gray shapes gather on our decks at night,
Shapes of fighters that had longed to fight;
Grim ghosts vanish overside at dawn,
Ghosts of sailors that were never born;
Haunted houses of the ne'er-to-be,
We are the ships that never went to sea.

Out past the headland where the white gulls soar,
Out past the lighthouse where the breakers roar,
House-flags streaming from their topmasts high,
Silhouettes against a clean-blown sky,
Racing, prancing, joyously,
Other ships are beating for the open sea.

Sailing orders for the ports of Chance,
Life, Adventure and the Great Romance,
Scorning danger as they plunge along,
Dancing gaily to the Storm King's song;
Tell us, sisters, with your white wings free,
Tell us, sisters, shall we ever go to sea?

O the venture on a heaving tide!
O the rapture of a heart inside!
O the ripple of a keel beneath!
O the battle in the tempest's teeth!
Gods of Far Horizons, hear our plea!
Rive our chains and head us out to sea!

L'Envoi

Vanished figments of our dreams sublime!
Children strangled in the womb of Time!
High hopes blighted by some strange decree!
O ships, sad ships, that never go to sea!

IN Corsica the laments sung after a death of violence are called *Voceri*. They differ from the song of Greece, Rome and Spain in that they call for vengeance and are made to excite the passions of the living. In *The Bookman* these strange songs are described by Helen Nutting, who gives some specimens, one of which we quote:

VOCERO OF A SISTER

I would that my voice
Were strong as the thunder,
That it might cross
The defiles of Vizzavona
To make known to all
The great deed of Gallonu.

All from Incu of Mazza
Banded together
With the barbarian race
Of soldiers and bandits,
Early in the morning
They suddenly departed;

To the sound of the pipe,
Of the Cialambetro
All united,
Wolves against lambs,
When they came to the mountain
They cut your throat.

When the news was brought
I went to the window
Asking, "What news?"
"Dead is thy brother,
Of him in the mountain
They have made a killing."

Useless thine arquebus,
Useless thy gun,
Useless thy dagger,
Useless thine incantations,
Useless thy prayers
Holy and sincere.

Seeing you wounded
My grief welled up,
Why not reply to me?
Had you no heart for it?
Cani, heart of thy sister,
Thy color is changed.

You of the great shoulders,
You of the slim waist,
Like you is none other,
You, like a flowering branch;
Cani, heart of thy sister,
They bereft you of life.

In the land of Mazza
I will plant a black thorn,
So that none of our race
May ever pass through it,
For not one, two or three,
But seven were against one.

At the foot of this young chestnut
I will set up my bed,
Because here, my brother,
They fired into your breast:
I will leave off my skirts,
Arm with gun and stiletto,

I will strap on the carcera,
I will buckle on pistol;
Cani, heart of thy sister,
I will make your vendetta.

WITH implications, perhaps, wider than exprest in the parable is this poetic rendering of it in *G. K.'s Weekly* (London):

THE PRODIGAL

(Ballade)

By H. G. Beddington

Hearken, Lord, to a tired man praying
  Anguished, with clasped hands heaven-spread;
Weary of wanton and ceaseless straying,
  Praying only that I be led
  To the old lost roads I were fain to tread.
Hear, from out Thy immortal Vast—
  Grant, before I be dulled or dead,
Let me return to old loves at last!

If in my folly I mocked: "Decaying
  Are morals and manners; the better fled!
That the lures we love be the less delaying!"
  Lord, forgive me for all I said.
  If I have feasted, and then, full-fed,
Sneered: "It is meet that the poor should fast!"
  Lord, I have eaten of bitter bread . . .
Let me return to old loves at last!

A little while since, and I stood a-weighing
  Earth and its efforts; and straightway sped
  In the wake of them who were bent on playing
  With fire for frolic; but now, instead
  I were content with the hills for bed.
I would school my body on husks or mast
  For wine, old sunsets remembered,
Let me return to old loves at last!

Envoy

Lord, at least, have I witnessed
  The bond of the soul to its sacred past;
Let me recover my fellowhead!
  Let me return to old loves at last!

"CULTURE" can not usurp the beauty places of the country without protest. The old Santa Fé Association sends out the following poem on a leaflet prefacing it with this:

> "Old Santa Fé belongs to America. It is a national shrine. Jealous of its heritage of a thousand years of colorful tradition and history, its lovers have organized to save its olden charm as it inevitably grows. They are resisting the plan of Midwest women's clubs to try to graft on its ancient culture a 'Culture Colony' of 5,000 strangers, fatal to its old atmosphere and architecture. The attached poem keynotes the fight of the Oldest Capital to retain its individuality. It is a warning to be heeded by other places of beauty and romance in America tempted to sell their birthright."

ADMONITION

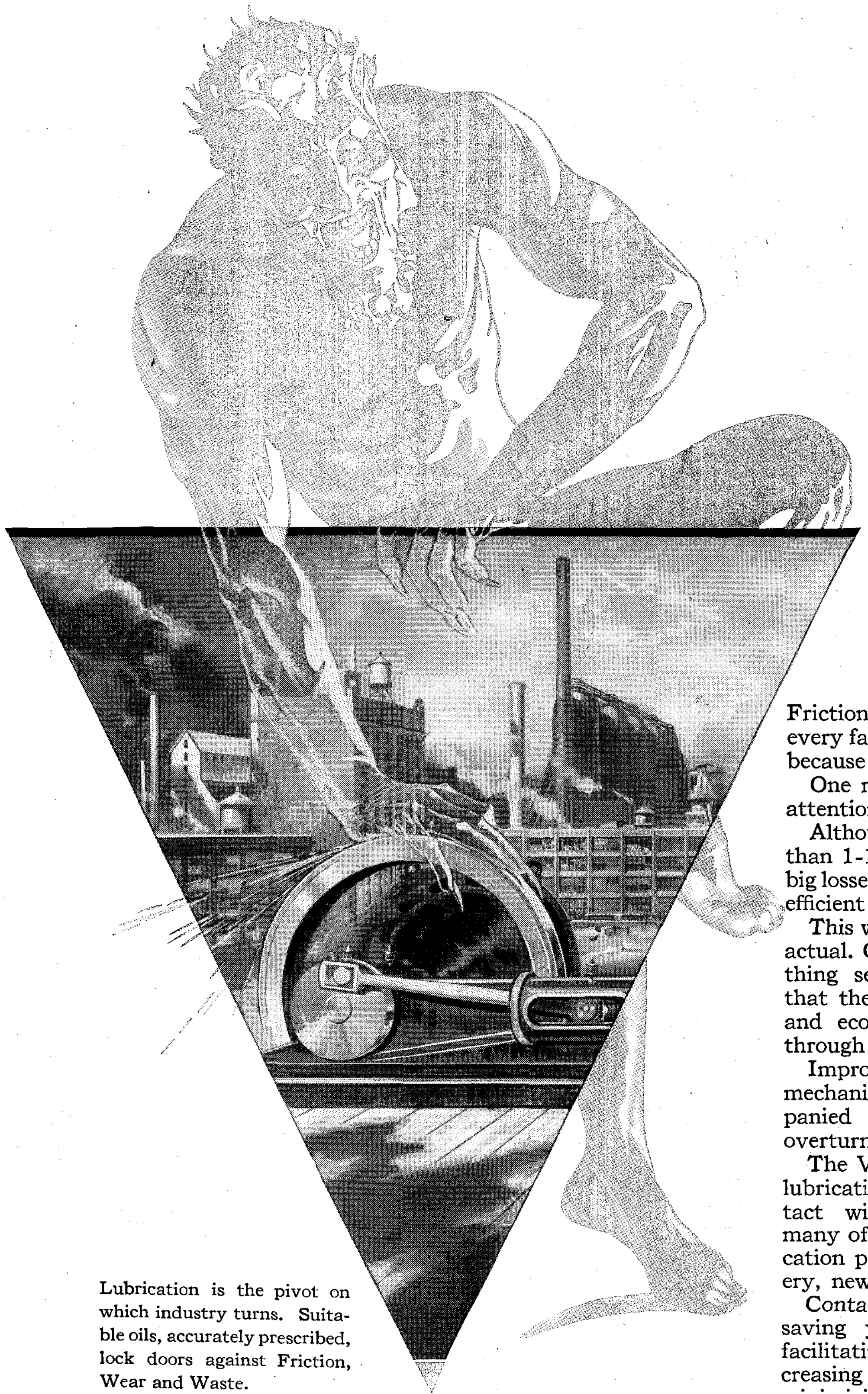
By Peggy Pond Church

Perhaps we would have thought no more about it
Another time of year, but spring had spoken
In her first brave voice of apricot; in singing
  peach;
And then at last in a great imploring chorus
Of fragrant apple. Orchards had awakened
On every valley-slanted hill; through every field
Wild plum ran riverward like a blown fire;
And over the walls of our ancient gardens
Pear trees lifted candle-white spires of bloom
Toward the sky. Our narrow crooked streets
Were flinging before us around every curve
Some unexpected beauty. Petals rippled
Along the mad spring rush of the acequia;
And there were children entering the cathedral
With crisp white frocks, and blossoms in their hair

How can they understand the beauty of our city
Who are not connoisseurs of loveliness?
For it is not the beauty of gay lights;
Nor of swift moving crowds; nor quick young
  laughter;
Nor of shop-thronged streets; nor the sharp hard
  chink of money
Passing from fist to fist. Rather it is the beauty
Of an old, old woman in a black mantilla;
Of an old, old woman with unutterable wisdom
Behind her wordless reticence; who lights a
  candle
In token of prayer before a faded picture
of the Madonna. Or it is humble beauty—
A flock of goats tumbling down a slope
At twilight; or a silent beauty
Of wine-dark shadows shed on purple hills.
Sometimes it is a silver pagan beauty
Of rain, cloud-feathered, running through the
  valley;
Of rain, a tall god, running through the valley
Sandaled with rivers. Sometimes it is the beauty
Of a saint's feast day; flowers before a shrine;
A new frock for the virgin—crimson silk—
When she is carried over petaled streets
To San Rosario.

          We cannot sell
The beauty of our city for a coin;
Nor make a market-place for loveliness
Where loveliness is bred. We have awaked
Who would, perhaps, have thought no more about
  it,
Another time of year. We have remembered
That in no other city could we find
Fruit trees by almost every blue-silled door;
Nor any other place where stars may shine
Serene, undimmed above the lighted streets.
Can we consent to have our trees give way
To flimsy houses—houses without trees?
Would men plant orchards for a summer's length
Or cherish them in time of drouth
With weary toil? Be warned, be warned
By all the exultant clamoring of spring!
Let not the bloom be ravaged, lest the tree die
And no more fruit hang ripened from the bough!

Unmask Hidden Wastes



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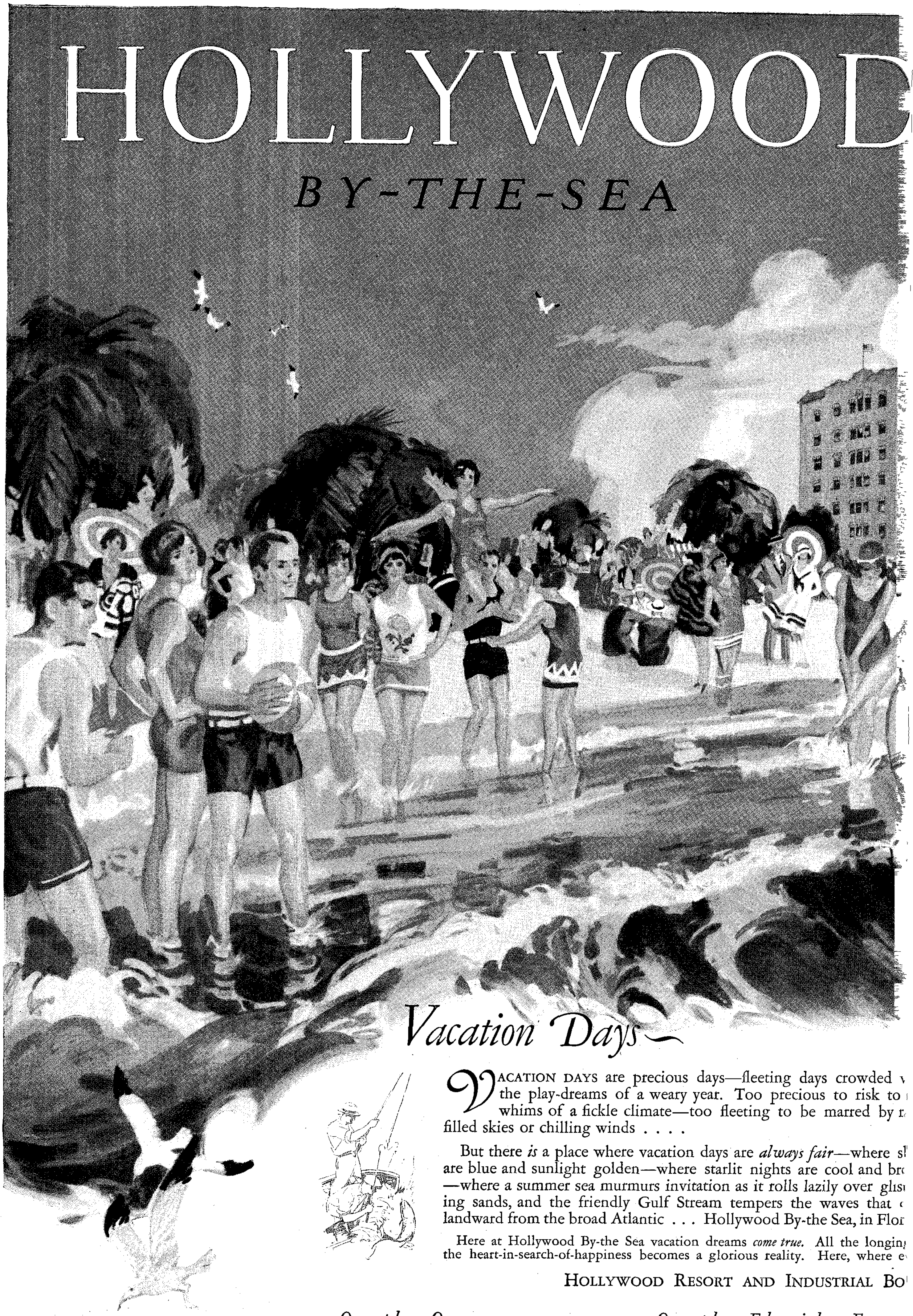
BY-THE-SEA



Vacation Days

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filled skies or chilling winds . . . .

But there *is* a place where vacation days are *always fair*—where s
are blue and sunlight golden—where starlit nights are cool and br
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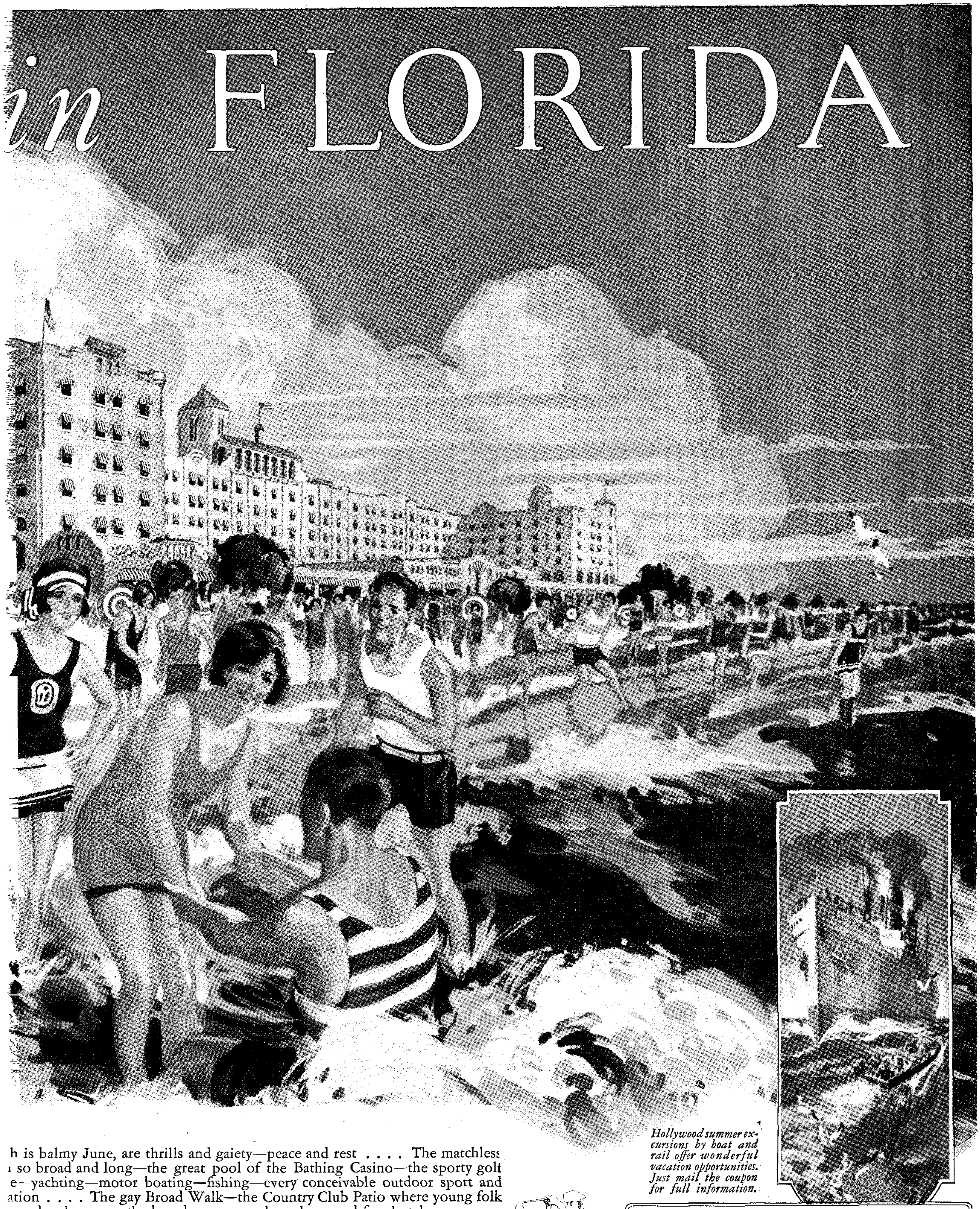

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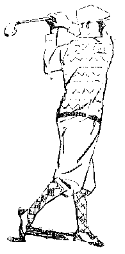

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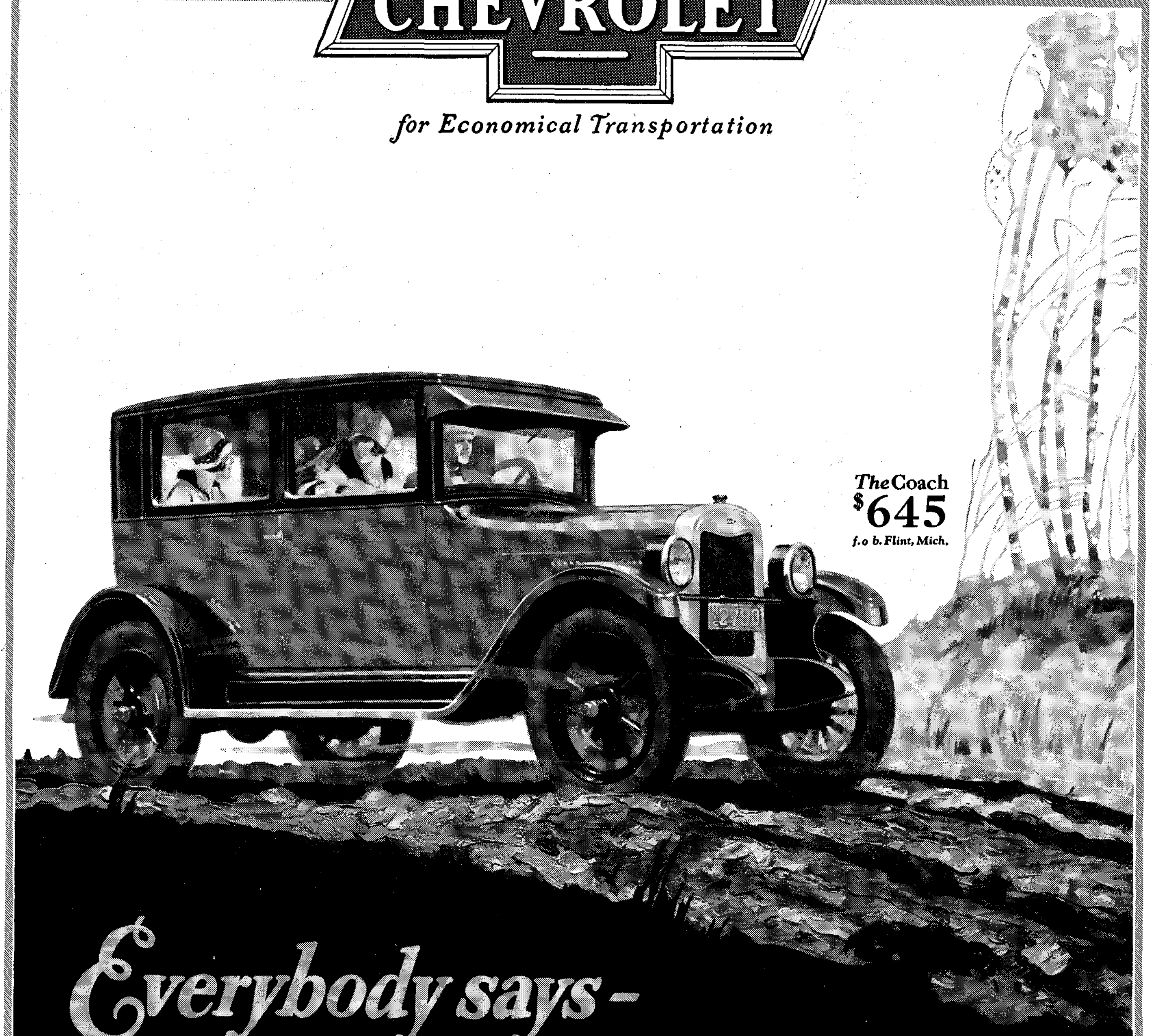

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PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

A NEW "MESSIAH" IN TENNIS FLANNELS

THE WOMEN "HAD DONNED their costliest wraps," and the hall "glittered with dazzling jewels and soft-gleaming *décolleté*." Thus a Paris correspondent, Pierre Van Paassen, endeavors to project the atmosphere that reigned at a reception in honor of Krishnamurti, proclaimed by devout Theosophists as the human vehicle of the "World Teacher." Mr. Krishnamurti has arrived in France on his way to England and America. He plans to reach New York in August and to deliver public addresses in Carnegie Hall before visiting other parts of the country. According to the correspondent quoted above, he has astonished observers in Paris by showing as keen an interest in the tennis rivalry between Suzanne Lenglen and Helen Wills, and in the prospect of seeing a World Series baseball game next fall, as in the homage of the fashionable devotees who are flocking to drink wisdom at his feet. The twentieth-century "Messiah" is accompanied on his travels by Mrs. Annie Besant, head of the Theosophical Society, who "officiates in a John the Baptist capacity" toward the young Hindu on what she believes to be his divine mission of enlightenment and comfort to mankind. The impression her protégé has made upon Paris appears to be a mixed one. When it was announced that Krishnamurti would make a short address at the Société Theosophique de France, relates Mr. Van Paassen in a copyrighted cable to the New York *Evening World*, "Parisian society, always sensation-hungry, turned out *en masse* to do him homage and even to stand in line in the streets to catch a glimpse of the 'Exalted One.'" And the correspondent remarks that the occasion "looked more like the reception at one of the Royalist reunions at the palatial apartments of the Duchess de Guise than a multitude hungering and thirsting after righteousness."

International Newsreel photograph

AN OXFORD BRAHMIN

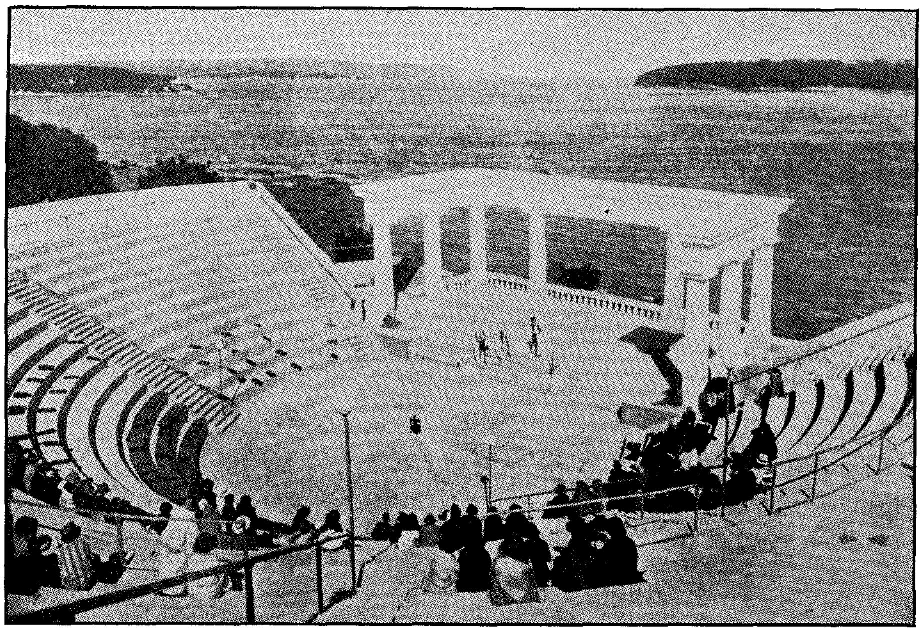
The Hindu "Messiah" swings a nifty tennis racket and protests that he is "just an ordinary fellow."

The audience included "Generals in gala uniforms, simply bent under decorations and gold braid." In fact every one was "all drest up," and many expected the new "Messiah" to appear as "an Oriental figure in flowing white garb, with measured and dignified movements and the voice of an Elijah or a John the Baptist, crying out loud, abjuring them to repent and confess their sins."

But in this they were doomed to disappointment. The "Messiah" proved to be an elegant young man in flannel trousers and a blue double-breasted coat. He struck the correspondent as "a typical Hindu boy of aristocratic family, who goes to study in England"; and we read on:

> His gestures were nonchalant and even a little bored. He spoke rapidly, and seemed glad himself when the ordeal was over and he stept down from the speaking tribune.
>
> When he entered the hall jauntily there was a quiver of excitement, a craning of beautiful necks, a general maneuvering with gold lorgnettes, and a distinct murmur of disappointment.
>
> Krishnamurti spoke French without a trace of accent. He exhorted his hearers to concentrate daily for a short space of time on things spiritual. This earthly existence, he said, was but a phase in an eternal process of soul development.
>
> After his address Krishnamurti told the *Evening World* representative that he had never before been interviewed, and that he had a most peculiar dread of American newspapers.
>
> The "Messiah" speaks English like an Oxford don. In appearance he is a typical high-caste Hindu, of medium height, with straight coal-black hair and deep-set, jet-colored eyes of burning intensity.
>
> When questioned about the heavy burden of being called an incarnation of the Deity, the "Messiah" laughed out loud:
>
> "I should say it is rather a burden, but really I wish you would say it's all nonsense, that stuff about me saving the world and all that.
>
> "I am just an ordinary fellow, and the thing I am most interested in just now is whether Suzanne Lenglen will be able to hold out against Helen Wills. I think your Helen has a bit of pluck, what? The American girl looks determined. You can't tell, of course, but I rather think Suzanne's days are nearly done.
>
> "You want to know what my message is to the world? Nothing new. I interpret the teachings of Jesus as I see them. I preach rigorous physical purity, vegetarianism, and frequent retreats from the hurly-burly of modern life for the purpose of quiet contemplation and spiritual enrichment.
>
> "During these retreats one should observe an absolute fast. The abstention from food is immensely conducive to clear thinking, you will find. It also helps to lead a clean life.
>
> "I preach, above all, charity and love, forgiveness of one's enemies and a union of all religions.
>
> "I don't really know how they got all these absurd ideas about me, and I am afraid of publicity. It is so easy to misconstrue one's intentions."
>
> After the lecture Krishnamurti took a turn on the boulevards. He stopt to admire the electric signs in front of a big American cinema, where an immense picture of Gloria Swanson hung under a glaring blue light. He looked in at the terrace cafés, and when he met a group of his countrymen in Oriental garb there were profound salutations and deep salaams.
>
> Krishnamurti will spend a few weeks in England, and after that go to Italy for a long retreat and a month of prayer and fasting.
>
> Before he was led away by his followers, the "Messiah" said that he was no stranger to America, and that he intends to visit California next year.
>
> "I shall have a small farm there, and intend to do some writing," he said.
>
> "On my way back from England I am going to have a look at the new plays in Paris, and do a round of golf or two. I am eager to be in America by autumn, for I have never yet seen a World Series game played, but I am for it this time," he concluded.

Theosophical teaching draws a distinction between Mr. Krishnamurti's normal personality and the one which is said to supersede it when he becomes a "vehicle" of divine wisdom. At the present time, according to Mrs. Besant and her followers, he is only occasionally animated in a complete degree by the overshadowing "Exalted One," but the possession is expected to become continuous as his mission develops. We are told that "The Great One," in order to appear on earth, "takes possession of a body chosen by Himself and prepared for His use by one of His pupils," and "in this body He performs His appointed work in our lower world." This explanation is quoted from an article by Russell L. Jones, a New York member of the Order of the Star in the East, of which Krishnamurti is president and which is said to have a world-wide membership of "approximately 100,000," all pledged to watch for and cooperate with the "World Teacher." Quoting further from Mr. Jones's article in *The Country Editor* (Bogota, N. J.):



Photographs by courtesy of the Theosophical Society

BUILT IN PREPARATION FOR THE "WORLD TEACHER"

On the shore of "the most beautiful harbor in the world"—that of Sydney, Australia—devoted Theosophists built this stadium to welcome the "Messiah," and there Krishnamurti has been paid more or less divine honors.

> To be the vehicle of the Lord is the stupendous honor awaiting Mr. Krishnamurti at the Advent which is so breathlessly expected in all parts of the world to-day. The duality of Jesus and the Christ is a very old idea. This belief, we are told, was current among the Gnostics in the days of early Christianity, and was also held by the Manichaeans among others. "Was there no opposition?" asked Dr. Annie Besant of her enormous Queen's Hall audience in London last November. "Was there no ridicule, think you, in Palestine when the carpenter's son came out as a Teacher?"
>
> Mr. Krishnamurti, whom I have had the privilege of meeting upon many occasions, is the Head of the Order of the Star in the East. A Brahmin, born at Madanapalle in British India, he is now, at the age of twenty-nine, one of the most distinguished gentlemen in the world. Gentle, kind, compassionate, splendidly educated, of marvelous physical beauty, of radiant spirituality, he has not in the whole of his life known the use of tobacco, alcohol or meat. At the age of twelve, he became the author of the world-famous little book, "At the Feet of the Master," which describes with boyish simplicity the qualifications necessary for leading the higher life. This accomplishment is likened to the disputes of the boy Jesus with the wise men in the Temple.
>
> In Sydney, Australia, our people have just completed a huge stone amphitheater in preparation for the Coming of the Great World Teacher. Overlooking the waters of Sydney harbor, this edifice is one of imposing grandeur and has been erected as the result of the mature convictions of many thousands of people who are endeavoring by lives of purification and self-sacrifice to prepare themselves for this Great Event.

Meanwhile the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* asserts that "the efforts of Annie Besant to persuade a million and more Theosophists from America and every other country of the world to accept her handsome young Hindu, Krishnamurti, as a 'Second Messiah' have struck a terrible snag." And we read on:

> At the very moment when she had assembled two thousand delegates of all nations, including thirty-six from America, in the beautiful sacred grove at Adyar, India, beneath the banyan-tree, to proclaim her protégé as a god, there came a cynical cablegram from Paris, which read:
>
> "Your Krishnamurti may be a god, but if he is we suggest that you name him the Messiah of the Tennis Racket, or the Tea Hound Messiah. We know him well. A few years ago he was popular in fashionable society at Cannes, Deauville and Varanseville. He spent all his time playing tennis and going to tea-dances."
>
> This cablegram was not read to the faithful.
>
> The ceremonies beneath the banyan-tree went on just the same. Krishnamurti was proclaimed the true "Messiah," thousands bowed down to worship him, and five of his "twelve apostles" were appointed, including Mrs. Besant herself, Bishop Charles W. Leadbeater, of the "Liberal Catholic Church," a Buddhist by the name of Jinharhadasia, George Arundale and his English wife.
>
> But the interesting cablegram from Paris, or various news versions of it, were widely published in all languages. A cablegram to a New York paper said:
>
> "Krishnamurti, whom Annie Besant of Madras proclaimed the 'Christ' in the name of the Theosophical Society, may be all that is asserted of him, but in France he is jocularly spoken of as 'The Messiah of the Tennis Racket,' also as a tea-hound.
>
> "He got his names because he is known here as a tennis-player and also as one addicted to the innocuous practise which England gave to the world.
>
> "Krishnamurti spent the summer of 1910 at Varanseville, near Dieppe, and those who remember him and his magnificent suite are surprized to find him in his new rôle.
>
> "As a youth he was extremely elegant and well-bred, and, altho good ladies who wished to pamper him talked much about his hours of meditation, the fact is, he spent his time playing tennis, and it is hard to distinguish him from the casual Oxford youth at the afternoon teas."
>
> This alone might not have created a furor or interfered with the propagation of the new religion. There was no accusation or even insinuation against the moral character or honesty of young Krishnamurti. The French merely pointed out with typical Gallic skepticism that it was a little incongruous for a fashionable and worldly youth, formerly absorbed in society and sports, to reappear suddenly as a god.
>
> But it came on top of a tempest that was already raging, and simply added fuel to the fire.
>
> Even prior to the news from Paris, leading Theosophists, not only in America, but in England and on the Continent, had begun to withdraw from official connection with Mrs. Besant and her group at Adyar.
>
> One of the principles of Theosophy is that it should be non-sectarian, and in connection with the proclaiming of Krishnamurti as the "Messiah," many Theosophists felt that Mrs. Besant had also accepted the Christian creed of the sectarian "Liberal Catholic Church."
>
> The entire London Lodge of the Theosophical Society was one of the first to withdraw, and its president, Lieut.-Col. C. L. Peacocke, issued a statement saying:
>
> "Mrs. Besant's new religion is entirely contrary to the original ideas of the Theosophical Society in maintaining strict neutrality as regards particular religions.
>
> "The disgraceful use being made of the society by its present president, Mrs. Besant, for the booming and advertising of her own private beliefs and superstitions, is most regrettable, and has been driving out of the society most of those who are genuine students and searchers for real philosophy."

Similar protests, we are told, have been voiced by a number of Theosophical leaders in California and New York; and now:

> The Czechoslovakian society, which embraces most of the Theosophists of Central Europe, has also withdrawn from Mrs.

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'TIS FOLLY TO BE THIRSTY

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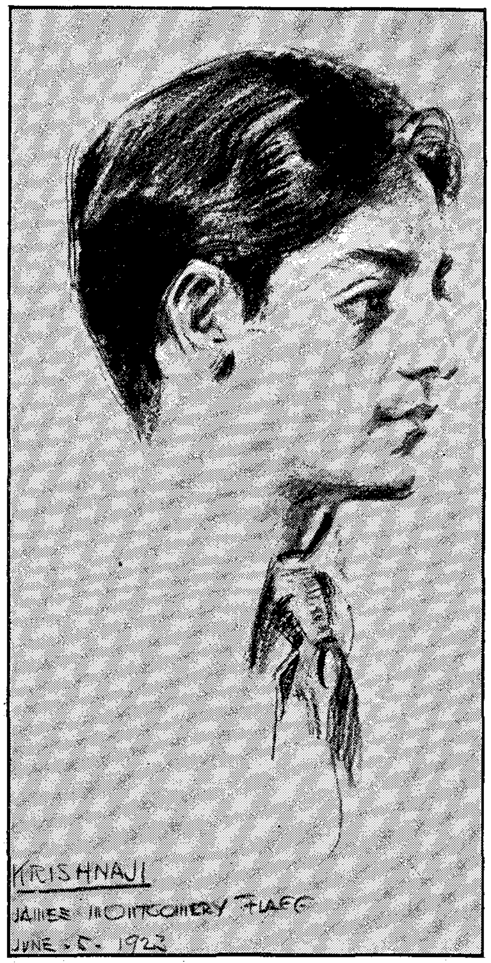
IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS — 7 MILLION A DAY

> Besant's group, and has issued a statement, copies of which have already been received by the New York Society. It reads: "Owing to the recent proclamation relating to the next incarnation of Christ into the body of Krishnamurti, the nomination of apostles, etc., the members of this section severed all connection with Adyar.
>
> "The chief representatives of the Order of the Star in the East, the Esoteric section and the Liberal Catholic Church claim that they are now the agents of the supreme beings of the universe, and these claims are, in our opinion, pretentious and blasphemous.
>
> "No one can deny the fact that the whole body of the Theosophical Society is at present so deeply affected and permeated by all these unproved ideas of the leaders that the society itself can not virtually be dissociated from all this influence, and can not fail to be identified with it. It is for these reasons that we are withdrawing."



NICER-LOOKING THAN HE THOUGHT

Such was Krishnamurti's reaction when he inspected this sketch of Mr. Flagg's, naively inquiring whether it "really looked like him."

> Another repudiation of Mrs. Besant's new Messiah comes from Bapsy Dastur Pavry, daughter of a high priest of the Parsis, who studied in the United States.
>
> And so it begins to appear that the proclamation of the "Tea-Hound Messiah" under the banyan-tree in India is going to end in a world-wide split up and reorganization of the Theosophical Society, one of the largest, most powerful and most sincere of all the esoteric religions.
>
> Of course, Mrs. Besant and Krishnamurti have many defenders and adherents. One of them is Lady Emily Lutyens, daughter of the first Earl of Lytton, who knows Krishnamurti intimately.
>
> "In all the years I have known him," she declares, "never for one second have I faltered in my belief in the great destiny which is his.
>
> "Now, the first great thing on which he is insisting over and over again is that we should realize that as servants of the Master we must become a spiritual aristocracy of the world.
>
> "Sometimes we may wonder why it is that he dresses so carefully and fashionably when he wears European clothes, and that he speaks so often of the necessity of being well drest.
>
> "People are inclined to think that he lays too much insistence on that point, which is only the outer man. But it is because he wishes us to realize that everything in our lives is consecrated to the Master and that, therefore, we must be as beautifully equipped in every detail, even of our outer dress, as we are striving to be spiritually equipped.
>
> "In the very last letter I received from him, he gave me this message:
>
> "'Grow more and more magnificent.'
>
> "In talking recently, he used a beautiful simile: 'In the dawn all values become alike, all levels become alike. Be careful that when the great dawn comes you do not miss it because you are thinking so much of your own stature and advancement.'"

Further we are told that "while Mrs. Besant is having her world-wide troubles, Krishnamurti is having troubles of his own among his fellow-native followers in India." For instance:

> One of his wishes is to cause all his disciples, of whatever religion, to make the sign of the cross, in an endeavor to unite the religions of the East and West.
>
> The Brahmins, while following Krishnamurti's teachings and accepting him as a new incarnation of Deity, or at least as a partial reincarnation, refuse absolutely to do this. They don't like the sign of the cross, and they don't like Christianity. They insist on making their own Brahmin signs, and at the ceremony of proclamation at Adyar, while the disciples of Mrs. Besant made the sign of the cross and did obeisance to the new "Messiah" in a more or less Christian ritual, the Brahmins, apart, insisted on recognizing him with the old Brahmin signs.
>
> Moslems, also some of whom believe that a part of the divine fire is in Krishnamurti, refuse to see him as a sort of second Mahomet. So they brought along their prayer carpets, and knelt and prayed in the old Islamic way.
>
> Mrs. Besant's hope was to combine all religions into a new world-wide religion, centered around Krishnamurti. She is sincere in believing that Krishnamurti is an incarnation of godliness or holiness. But unbiased experts in religious psychology believe she has made a fatal mistake in her terminology, in calling him the new "Messiah," and in incorporating other Christian formulas and doctrines. Consequently Brahmins, Buddhists and Moslems see her efforts not as a movement toward a new world-wide religion, but as an effort to convert them to a sort of esoteric Christianity.

From this controvery it is interesting to turn to an impression of Krishnamurti written by James Montgomery Flagg, the American artist, and syndicated by the International News Service in connection with a portrait sketch made by Mr. Flagg of the tennis-playing "Messiah" (Mr. Flagg's sketch is reproduced on this page). The artist is careful to premise that he, himself, is not a Theosophist. Nevertheless he writes with enthusiasm:

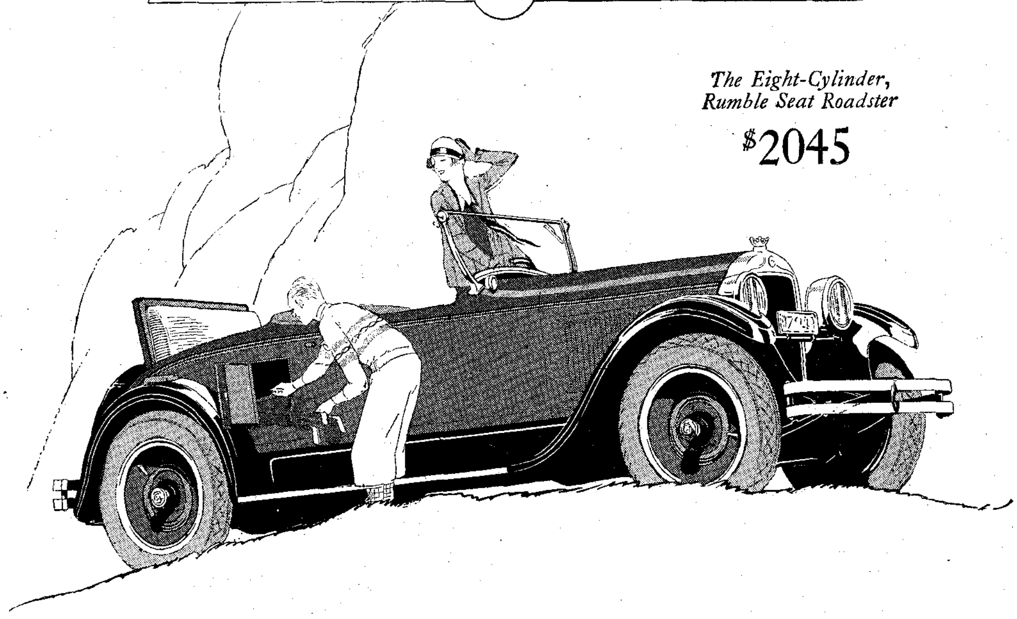
> This young Brahmin of thirty has been trained for this epochal work, and from birth has been brought up in absolute bodily purity which in itself is too great a task for most of us, when you realize that it precludes the eating of any animal food or the use of tobacco or alcohol. A week's trial of this régime might prove too onerous to most of us. And those bodily denials are minor battles for self-control compared to the rigors of Krishnamurti's training.
>
> Personally, Krishnaji (as his brother, now passed on, affectionately called him) is slim and boyish, of brown skin and a heavy head of straight black hair cut short, large full eyes of singular gentleness, a noticeably aquiline nose with a delicate tip and a sensitive mouth. He dresses in Occidental fashion, well and harmoniously.
>
> And he has a sense of humor!
>
> Being well dressed and able and willing to laugh are two things some stuffy and sanctimonious ladies and gentlemen find hard to reconcile with spirituality. That is their mistake. When these two brothers were talking in a room adjoining my studio, had I not known differently I would have sworn it was the talk of two cultivated young Englishmen—and most attractive ones, too. When Krishnaji was sitting for the pencil head he was as happy and naive about the little incident as an unspoiled and unself-conscious lad. Yet he had written "At the Feet of the Master" in his twelfth year. Because he is great spiritually, far beyond our conceptions, he is no less human, in the fine sense of that word. When I showed him the completed drawing he laughed delightedly and asked his brother if it really looked like him, because he said, if it did he was astonished that he was so nice-looking! How can one help being won by such a youthful charm?
>
> But more than all the charm was an indescribable something—maybe it was his glorious aura I dimly perceived—I don't know; but I do know that his presence shed joy like a warm golden light to a degree I had never experienced. Goodness and nobility shine through Krishnamurti.

The juvenile work, "At the Feet of the Master," mentioned by Mr. Flagg, has had an enormous circulation, and established itself as a favorite devotional handbook both without and within Theosophical circles. In his Foreword the young author wrote:

> These are not my words; they are the words of the Master who taught me. Without Him I could have done nothing, but through His help I have set my feet upon the Path. You, also, desire to enter the same Path, so the words which He spoke to me will help you also, if you will obey them. It is not enough to say that they are true and beautiful; a man who wishes to succeed must do exactly what is said. To look at food and say that it is good will not satisfy a starving man; he must put forth his hand and

Springfield, Missouri

THE NEW HUPMOBILE EIGHT ROADSTER



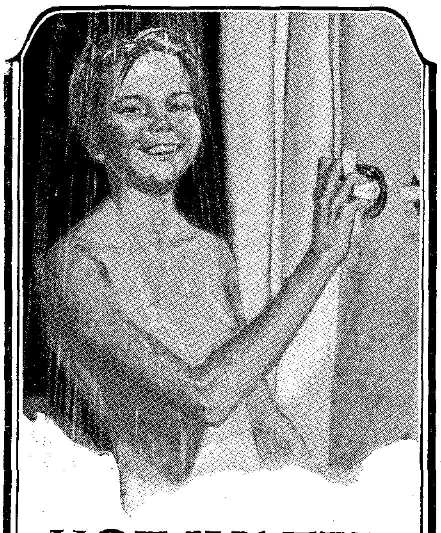
The Eight-Cylinder,
Rumble Seat Roadster
$2045

THE road is yours with this swift, sleek beauty. Unsurpassed in quietness and smoothness, in spirited performance, and in superlative ease of handling, for it is the famous Hupmobile Eight—with a design creation that outshines even the newest from Europe. All with the soundness and the sureness that have so long attached to everything that Hupp builds.

In Detail A sporting two-seater, with the popular rumble for another couple, of course. Five disc wheels and bumpers, front and rear, standard equipment. Two-tone finish—Killarney gray-green upper body, with the lighter Dundee shade below and on the disc wheels; pistache green striping on body and wheels. Unpleated upholstery in soft gray Spanish leather, hand-crushed pebble grain. Full back support, and complete comfort, in the rumble seat. Rumble cushions quickly detachable. Luggage space also reached through large side door with lock. Detachable California khaki top, with boot, natural wood bows and nickel-plated supports. Headlamps and cowl-lamps, windshield supports, radiator and cap, bumpers, and rear-deck bars are bright nickel. Oil filter and gasoline filter are standard.

Prices—Sedan, five-passenger, $2345. Sedan, Berline, $2445. Coupe, two-passenger, with rumble seat, $2345. Roadster, with rumble seat, $2045. Touring, five-passenger, $1945. Touring, seven-passenger, $2045. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, plus revenue tax.

HUPP MOTOR CAR CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



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the ideal way

YOU turn the faucet marked "Hot." Hot water comes *instantly.* Clean—clear—piping hot.

No limit to the supply. It would keep running, full stream, same temperature, for hours, days, weeks, if you wanted it to.

Try any faucet in the house, any hour of the day or night—and the result is always the same. Do nothing but turn the faucet—that's your sole share in the operation of this ideal hot water supply.

There you have a true and exact description of the service being performed today in thousands of homes by Humphrey Automatic Gas Water Heaters.

Inexpensive to Buy
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You can enjoy the same kind of service in your home for the next twenty years and longer—entirely automatic—all the hot water you want the instant you want it. And at less cost than you are paying for what you have now.

There's a Humphrey Automatic of just the right type and capacity for you. You can see it demonstrated at any Humphrey branch office, or go to your Plumber or Gas Company for details. Or better yet, write us for Booklet of interesting information, and name of dealer who can serve you.

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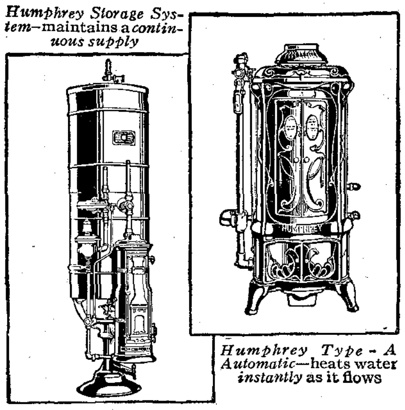

Humphrey Storage System—maintains a *continuous supply*

Humphrey Type-A Automatic—heats water *instantly* as it flows

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Automatic Gas Water Heaters

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

eat. So to hear the Master's words is not enough, you must do what He says, attending to every word, taking every hint. If a hint is not taken, if a word is missed, it is lost forever; for He does not speak twice.

Four qualifications there are for this pathway:

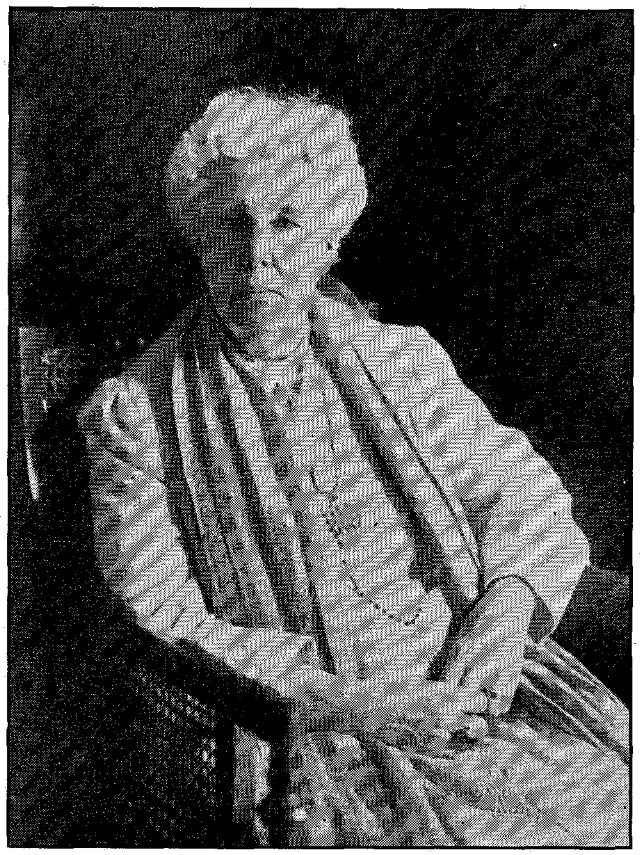
> Discrimination.
> Desirelessness.
> Good conduct.
> Love.
>
> What the Master has said to me on each of these I shall try to tell you.

How far the precepts laid down are removed from the common practise of some of us may be judged from this passage under the head of "Desirelessness":

> You must guard, too, against certain small desires which are common in daily life. Never wish to shine or to appear clever; have no desire to speak. It is well to speak little; better still to say nothing, unless you are quite sure that what you wish to say is true, kind and helpful. Before speaking think carefully whether what you are going to say has those three qualities; if it has not, do not say it.
>
> It is well to get used even now to thinking carefully before speaking; for when you reach Initiation you must watch every word, lest you should tell what must not be told. Much common talk is unnecessary and foolish; when it is gossip, it is wicked. So be accustomed to listen rather than to talk; do not offer opinions unless directly asked for them. One statement of the Qualifications gives them thus: to know, to dare, to will, and to be silent; and the last of the four is the hardest of them all.
>
> Another common desire which you must sternly repress is the wish to meddle in other men's business. What another man does or says or believes is no affair of yours, and you must learn to let him absolutely alone. He has full right to free thought and speech and action, so long as he does not interfere with any one else. You yourself claim the freedom to do what you think proper; you must allow the same freedom to him, and when he exercises it you have no right to talk about him. If you think he is doing wrong, and you can contrive an opportunity of privately and very politely telling him why you think so, it is possible that you may convince him; but there are many cases in which even that would be an improper interference. On no account must you go and gossip to some third person about the matter, for that is an extremely wicked action.

SAINT SARA, OF THE GIPSIES

NOBODY knows why the Romany people chose the ancient Sara as their patron saint. Perhaps, suggests an editorial writer in the New York *Sun,* it was because she had her origin in Egypt, the land from which they are said to have come. At all events, their devotion to her is the occasion of a picturesque pilgrimage, whose background is thus presented to us:

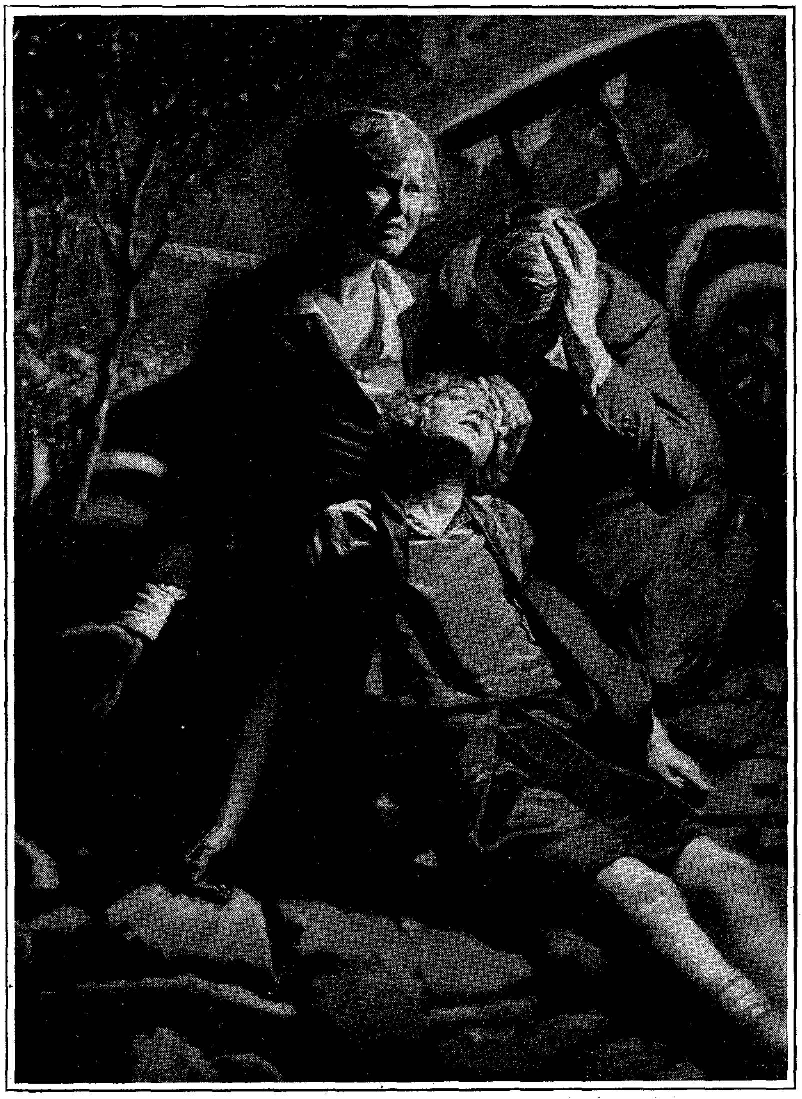


A NEW "JOHN THE BAPTIST"

Mrs. Annie Besant has brought her eventful career to a climax by launching a modern "Messiah" and thereby throwing the Theosophical Society into something of a turmoil.

> The bend in the southern coast of France, where the Rhone pours its waters into the Mediterranean, is called the Golfe des Saintes-Maries. The land bordering the sea is low, desolate and cut by salt lagoons. Out of it as the only conspicuous object rises the spire of a fortified church that dates back to medieval days. This old church is Our Lady of the Barque and around it cluster about 200 houses of the fishermen of the village of Les Saintes-Maries de la Mer. Except three days in the month of May this little village sees scarce a stranger, but on those three days it is the scene of one of the strangest pilgrimages in the world. The gipsies from every quarter of the globe troop here to pay reverence at the shrine of Saint Sara, their patron.
>
> This part of France is rich in history and legend. Arles, the "Gallic Rome," lies some twenty miles to the north. Barely fifty miles away is Avignon, where the Popes had their residence in the fourteenth century. It is the land of the Provençal minstrels and poets. Almost every hilltop was once crowned by a castle. Here knights fought for the favor of their ladies, the might of their kings and the honor of their church. It is a land richer, in fact, in traditions than in almost anything else. It is perhaps not inconsonant with the character of the country that the legends of the

When Seconds Count



"In a flash it happened. . . . My little girl was hurt. And I could not do a thing to relieve her suffering. There we were—waiting—waiting. The minutes seemed hours. . . . Then along came a car and out jumped a man who began to work, scarcely saying a word. He cleansed her wounds and bound them up with gauze. . . . The doctor said later that he had probably saved her from serious infection. . . . perhaps had saved her life."

PROMPT and intelligent First Aid, deftly rendered, is a life-saving accomplishment when accidents occur—on the road, in the street, in homes or at work. Accidents may happen, any time, wherever you are. Then, of course, you will want to help. But all your sympathy and all your willingness will count for little unless you are prepared to act—quickly.

To prevent infection in minor cuts and wounds—first, apply iodine; second, cover wound with sterilized gauze; third, bind with aseptic gauze bandage; fourth, fasten bandage with adhesive plaster. If a large artery is cut, apply pressure upon it between the wound and the heart with the fingers or a knotted handkerchief. Release pressure every fifteen or twenty minutes so as not to cut off circulation entirely for too long a time.

—These are the things you can do before the doctor comes. Just a few First Aid materials are needed—but when they are needed, they are needed instantly. Seconds are precious!

Although automobile manufacturers are building sturdier cars than ever before, staunchly equipped with brakes and strong steering apparatus, the number of automobile accidents has steadily increased from year to year. In 1925 there were ten times as many deaths from this cause as there were in 1911.

Last year, more than 600,000 persons were seriously injured and 21,000 lost their lives. Because motor cars are easily handled, careless persons forget the tremendous power of these swift-moving vehicles.

A knowledge of what to do and a First Aid emergency equipment are invaluable—not only in the car but at home where injuries frequently occur from cuts, falls, burns, scalds or poisons. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly mail you, without cost, a booklet on First Aid which tells the things you should know to be able to save lives.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

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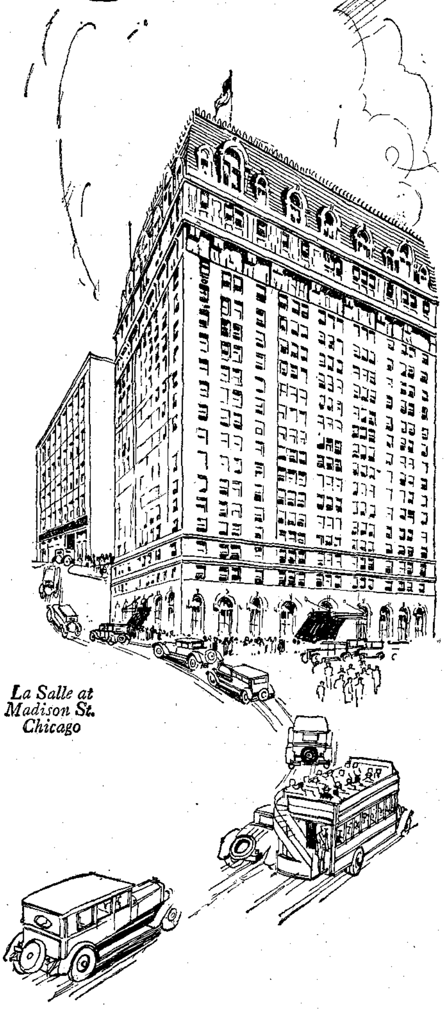


La Salle at Madison St. Chicago

Rest for Man and Motor

Hotel La Salle is the only downtown Chicago hotel owning and operating its own garage. Here, in the largest garage in the city, every motor service is rendered day or night at moderate prices. Accommodations are provided for one thousand motor cars.

This and a multitude of other personal services have made the phrase "Stevens Managed" synonymous with luxurious accommodations—at sensible fixed prices. An attractive booklet will be mailed upon request.

ERNEST J. STEVENS, *President*

RATES FOR ROOMS

Price per day

Number of Rooms	*One Person*	*Two Persons*
162	$2.50	$4.00
73	3.00	4.50
18	3.50	5.50
247	4.00	6.00
189	4.50	7.00
142	5.00	7.50
175	6.00	9.00
20	7.00	10.00

1026 Guest Rooms

FIXED-PRICE MEALS

Breakfast. . .	60c and 75c
Luncheon	85c
Dinner	$1.25
Sunday Dinner . .	1.50

A la carte service at sensible prices

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

people should place on the shores of this gulf the site of the landing of the frail bark which, bearing as its passengers the three Marys, with two companions and a servant, was cast adrift upon the waters off the coast of Palestine.

According to the legend, "one winter night in the very earliest days of Christianity a dismantled boat was picked up by fishermen"; and—

> Aboard it were the holy women who were to become the patron saints of the region. They were Mary Magdalen, Mary, mother of James, and Mary, sister of Martha; there were also Martha herself, Lazarus, her brother, and Sara, their faithful Ethiopian servant, who had been with the Holy Family in its flight into Egypt. They were all saved and became the expounders and apostles of Christianity, performing miracles and gaining many converts.

The gipsy reverence for the swarthy saint, according to Romany legends, "goes far back into the ages and was in evidence even before the gipsies first arrived in Europe." And the editorial goes on:

> This reverence is unquestionably spread throughout the world. Among the crowds that have gathered at this little fishing village each May have been gipsies from America, India, Russia, the Balkans, England and from several South American countries.

RETRIEVING LAN TONG

SEARCHING for a needle in a haystack would appear to be no more futile than searching for a Chinaman in the China Sea. Yet list to what happened to Lan Tong, "the wizened Cantonese donkeyman and Number Two boy" who, when introduced to us by a reporter of the New York *Evening Post*—presumably the ship news man—is described as "sitting on his hunkers on the fo'castle deck of the Booth freighter *Nereus.*" To complete the picture we are told that his "tough little body was covered only by a black silk kimono-like robe, and his feet were bare except for the straw slippers, whose straps were pinched between his prehensile toes." And then we plunge into the yarn:

> It was eight o'clock on the evening of April 9. The *Nereus*, two days out from Batavia, in gaudy Java, was pounding toward the Bay of Bengal at eight knots, and most of the crew was under decks, working, sleeping or gambling, interminably.
>
> Wong Kung, the Number One "boy," native foreman of the thirty-five Chinese firemen and messboys, puffed one of Lan's loosely twisted cigarets, and went below.
>
> Half an hour later he reemerged. The deck was empty and the final luster from the dragging equatorial sun showed him Lan was nowhere about.
>
> Wong deliberated. Lan, he knew, was not in the fo'castle, for he had just come from there. He was certainly not fussing about the paint-flaked donkey engine, which was his secret pride. He would not be aft with the white sailors.
>
> Wong hunted for him, nevertheless, and when he had searched the ship and had not found him, he went to the chief engineer, Fred Blaxell.
>
> "Lan Tong, he no," he reported, and waved an expressive hand toward the long swells to the *Nereus's* stern.
>
> "He no what?" asked the chief.
>
> "He no," repeated Wong, for he was correct, if ungrammatical.
>
> The chief understood and called Capt J. J. Dunlop.
>
> "The little monk, who runs the donkey's overboard," he reported.
>
> Captain Dunlop ordered the vessel put about.
>
> "How far back?" he inquired as an afterthought.
>
> "As near as I can make out," said Blaxell "it was an hour and a half ago, maybe more."
>
> "There's not a chance, he's still floating," sighed the captain, "but we'll go back, anyway. I wish these boys would stay away from the rail when there's a ground swell running as strong as this."

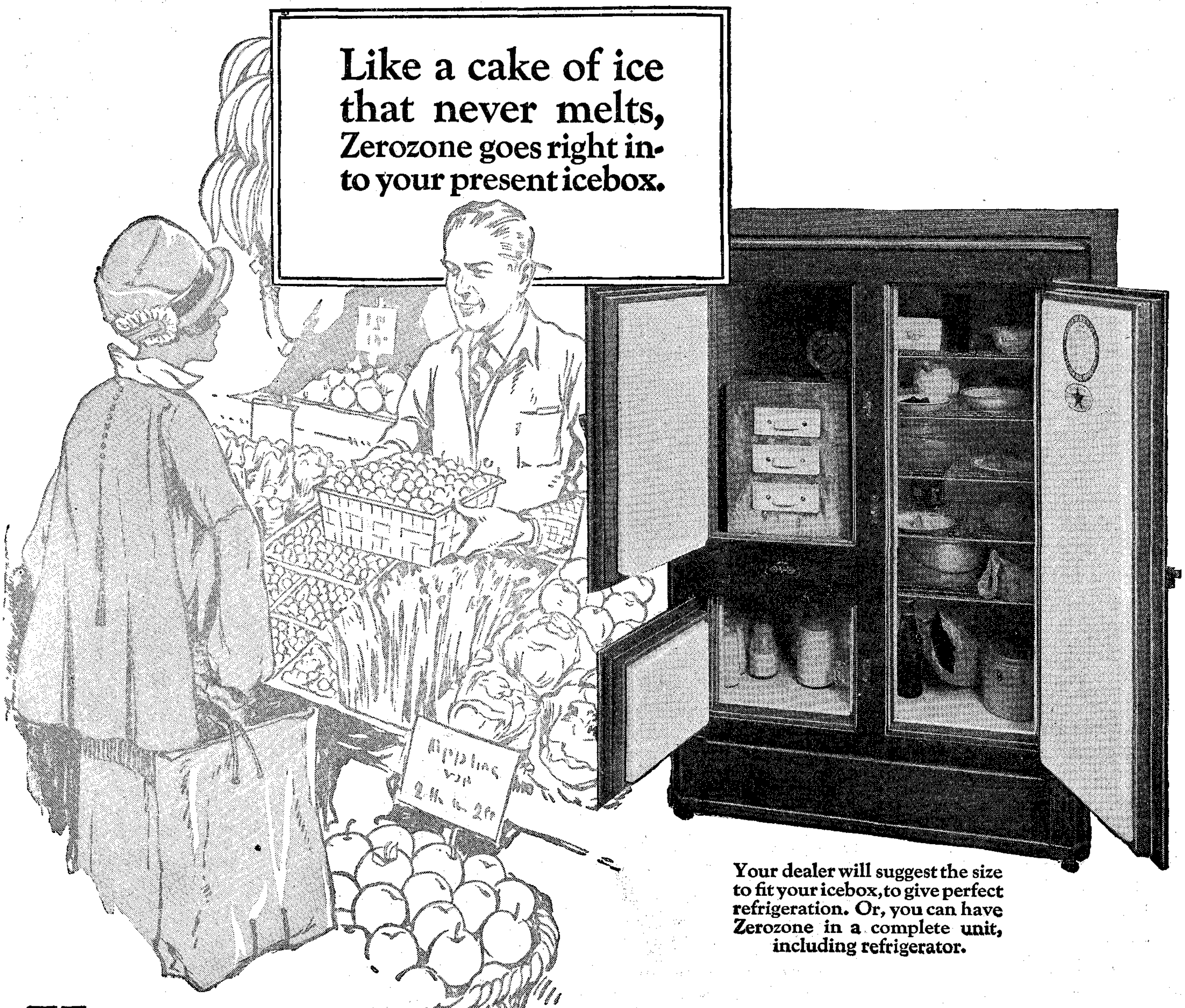
And so began that gorgeously casual feat of seamanship, which Conrad might have dallied with in his lighter moods—the retrieving of Lan Tong:

> In an hour the *Nereus* was back again at her 8:30 position, according to the captain's reckoning. He put a boat over the side with the bos'n and two English sailors, a few flares and life-belts and a flash-light. The boat splashed around for fifteen minutes, the men raising a shout whenever the freighter's hoarse whistle ceased.
>
> "It looks like we ain't got a donkey-man anymore," decided the bos'n, and he ordered his men to row back to the *Nereus.*
>
> Suddenly they heard a scream, a wordless cry for help. They turned back into the soft darkness, lighting their last flares and saw for a moment a strained, yellow face.
>
> They pulled Lan Tong into the boat. His teeth chattered and his muscles ached, his black silk robe and his straw slippers were gone, but he grinned.
>
> Wong Kung excitedly helped him to the freighter's deck and led him, chattering incomprehensibly, to the fo'castle.
>
> "Wong," called Captain Dunlop, "find out just how he happened to go over, and how he stayed afloat all that time.
>
> The high sing-song of conversation came from the fo'castle. Lan's voice continued high, dramatic, scarcely pausing, for an hour and a half.
>
> "He talks as tirelessly as he swims,' commented the captain.
>
> Wong appeared and bowed before the captain. "How did he manage to stay up so long, Wong?" the master inquired. "He certainly took long enough to tell you; now you tell us."
>
> "He say," announced Wong, "he say he swim."
>
> And that's all he ever has said, or at least all the officers of the *Nereus*, now anchored at the foot of Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, have been able to get out of him.

Doping the Moron.—"I don't know what's got into that young clerk of mine these days, I can't get any work out of him."

"That's not surprizing. Spring may quicken the sap in the trees, but it slows up the sap in the office."—*Boston Transcript.*

Like a cake of ice
that never melts,
Zerozone goes right into your present icebox.



Your dealer will suggest the size to fit your icebox, to give perfect refrigeration. Or, you can have Zerozone in a complete unit, including refrigerator.

Keep your vegetables *crisp* *. . . and fresh for days!*

Zerozone eliminates another household care and worry. The dry polar air that circulates through the icebox equipped with Zerozone colder-than-ice refrigeration, will keep supplies for the family table in perfect condition until served. You can buy in advantageous quantities, and leave home for the necessary trip to town, or week-end visit, without thought for icebox, ice card, or ice delivery.

Zerozone guards your food. Meats preserve their full flavor. Milk and cream are kept at proper temperature to prevent souring. Lettuce and vegetables remain crisp. There will be no transmitting of odors or flavors from one food to another. The cost is usually less than ice.

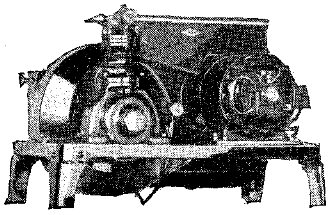
Dependable, economical; operated from any light socket. Guaranteed by leading dealers in your community. Ask for demonstration.

Dainty cubes for table use

Keep Zerozone trays full of table water, and use the frozen cubes for the refreshing drink, or for sickness. More sanitary than chopped ice. No waste; no bother.

Mail this coupon for "The New Art in Iced Foods," 31 new recipes of frozen desserts and delicacies, only possible with electric refrigeration.

The compactly designed compressor may be placed wherever most convenient



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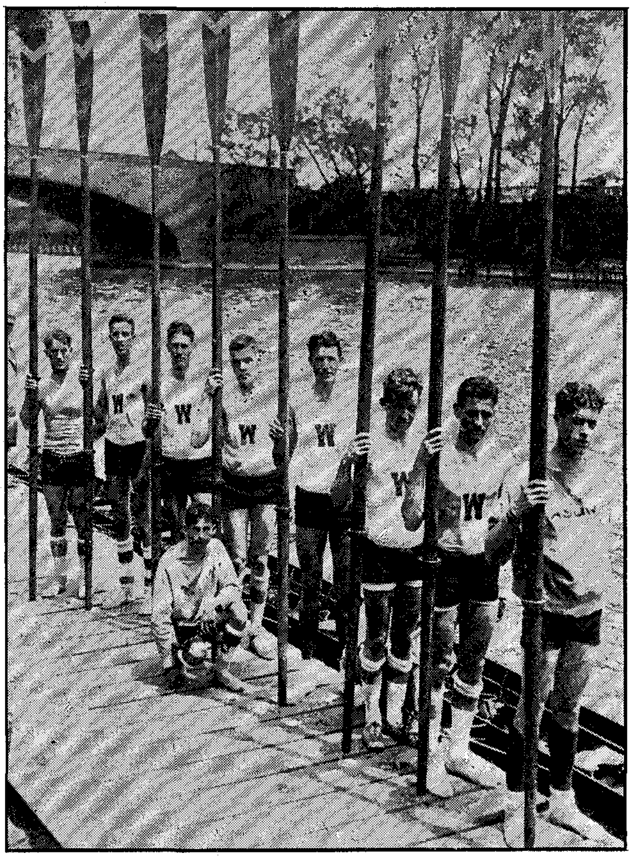
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

EAST AGAINST WEST AT POUGHKEEPSIE

THE GHOST OF HIRAM CONIBEAR may well be imagined as a commanding influence at the greatest of Hudson River regattas next Monday, when every up-to-date variation of the Conibear style of rowing will be tested to the limit against the older methods. Moreover, a crew of young giants from the University of Washington, where the Conibear stroke had its birth, seem destined to dispute the leadership of the Annapolis Middies when eight varsity crews reel off aquatic history on that occasion. The Huskies from Seattle boast an average stature of a trifle over 6 feet 3 inches. A few of them reach the 6-feet-5-inch mark, and none fall below 6 feet 1 inch. And they handle their sweeps with the vim of the Vikings whose blood and brawn give a Norse flavor to the northeast corner of the country. The other competing crews, which are at perfect liberty to develop a "dark horse" at the last moment, if they have the stuff to do it with, are California, Wisconsin, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Syracuse. Altogether the three races of the afternoon—varsity, junior and freshman—have enlisted the emulation of twenty college crews, an armada of 160 lusty young watermen, not counting the vociferous coxswains. The list of entries is a record-breaking one in many particulars as well as in its total; and the mere management of such aggregations of competitors will challenge the highest skill of the regatta officials. Nor is it by its size alone that this regatta promises to make history. Students of rowing—of the science and art of oarsmanship—promise to be out in force with their binoculars and stop-watches to study the developments and modifications of the Conibear stroke as transplanted to various Eastern universities under the tutelage of coaches trained by him or his successors. As set forth by the Associated Press, fully half of the college oarsmen figuring in this year's aquatic tournaments "are employing a style of rowing created by a man who never pulled a competitive oar, nor had any practical experience beforehand." No stranger paradox, observes this writer, has been known to the world of sport than "this product of the keen mind of the late Hiram Conibear, who, while track coach at the University of Washington, devoted his spare time to evolving with charts and diagrams a rowing system that has blazed a trail of victory on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific Coast." Writing in *The Main Sheet* (Detroit), Mitchell V. Charnley explains:



P. & A. photograph

RUNNERS-UP OR WINNERS?

The giant Huskies are conceded a chance by most prophets. Even their coxswain is almost six feet high, when he stands up.

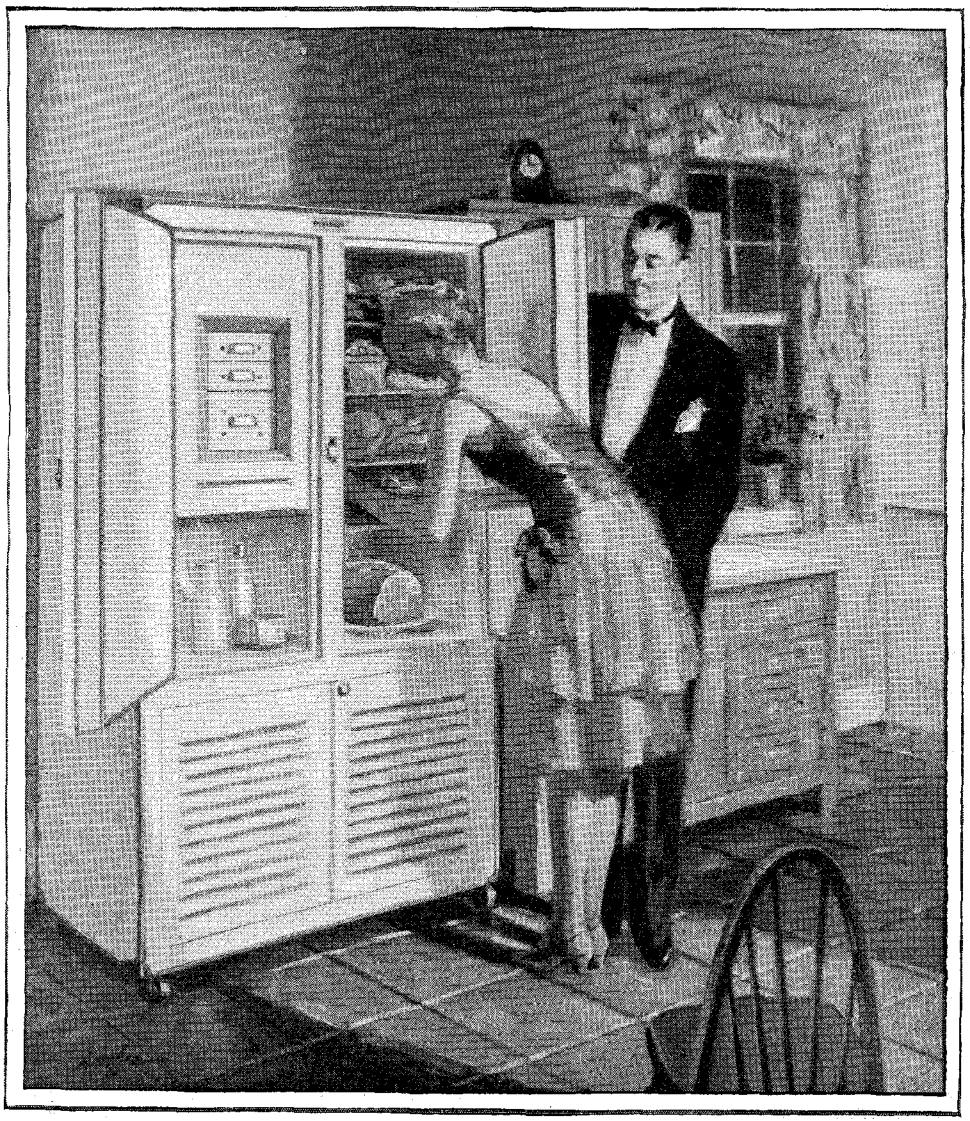
> The old English stroke—used by Oxford and Cambridge—was characterized by the long swing of the oarsman's body and by his comparatively deliberate recovery. At the completion of the stroke he was semirecumbent, his body far beyond the perpendicular. He came forward smoothly, but slowly. Old Eastern strokes such as those used at Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Columbia showed similar form—uniformity of motion, ease of sculling, long layback.
>
> Conibear and his disciples have changed all this. A Washington crew gets away from the finish of each stroke like a baby from a red-hot stove. The arms shoot forward, the body following, the instant the stroke is completed, and as a consequence the shell doesn't "bury" its nose after each sweep of the oars, with a corresponding loss of headway just imparted, but continues with a uniform water-line.
>
> All eight men "get their shoulders out of the bow," then, and shift their weight over the center of gravity and against their "stretchers" [foot-braces] in a fraction of a second. Thus their rudder-post, unchecked as it glides away from a foaming wake moves evenly and powerfully. Washington "spacing"—the distance between oar-swirls in the water—has astonished veteran

International Newsreel photograph

CHAMPIONS OF THE EAST AGAINST THE AQUATIC INVADERS OF THE WEST

The Naval Academy crew "has been the only Eastern eight to win at Poughkeepsie during the last five years," says the New York *Herald Tribune*, "and is generally looked upon this year as the only one which has a chance to overcome the Western menace."

This modern "ice man" calls once—with Frigidaire—and the ice stays always



Hospitality begins in the Kitchen

AND what a difference it makes if the ice-box is a Frigidaire Electric Refrigerator. For food is kept better, colder, longer, sweeter, cleaner. You can buy provisions for days in advance without fear of their spoiling, and have a well-stocked larder if the unexpected guest arrives. And you can serve those enticing Frigidaire cubes, tinted or clear, in iced drinks, and delicious frozen desserts, home-made, ready whenever you want them.

You will be *sure* of all these advantages if you have a genuine Frigidaire in your home, for Frigidaire is *proven* electric refrigeration, backed by the name and resources of General Motors, endorsed by more than 150,000 satisfied users.

Write to us for complete information about Frigidaire. Or ask the nearest Frigidaire Representative to show you the new low-priced metal cabinet Frigidaires and explain the General Motors plan of deferred payments.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, Dept. F-29, DAYTON, OHIO
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
The World's Largest Builder of Electric Refrigerators

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ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

THERE IS ONLY ONE ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR NAMED FRIGIDAIRE

Auto-Intoxication

-self-poisoning that is a drag upon the health and spirits of so many

AUTO-INTOXICATION is the price we pay for too much luxury—too little work. It is the result of too many miles by motor and too few on country walks.

We spend our nervous energy freely—we force ourselves with many things to do—but we let our bodies "loaf." We over-tax our stomachs and we under-work our muscles.

Food remains within us for more than a span of a day, clogging the intestines—fermenting—setting up the poisons that produce Auto-Intoxication or Intestinal Toxemia.

These poisons cause sudden fatigue—lassitude—dullness. They derange the intestines. They have an extremely bad effect upon the nervous system. They sharpen nerves—they make men and women cross and irritable.

* * * *

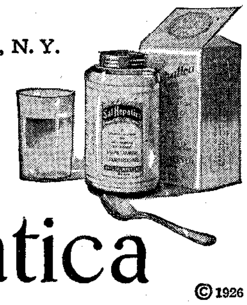
Few of us are free from Auto-Intoxication. For few of us live normally, few of us have hard outdoor work to do, few of us keep our bodies free from the poisons of waste.

Sal Hepatica relieves and prevents Auto-Intoxication because it promptly corrects internal "stoppage" and sweeps away poisons from the intestines.

Sal Hepatica is a palatable effervescent saline. Through the mechanical action of water plus the eliminant effects of several salts in solution, it induces prompt peristalsis.

It is of great help, not alone in Auto-Intoxication itself, but in many other conditions where the first step is to cleanse the system safely of those bodily poisons which are at the root of so much trouble. You ought to have a bottle in the house always.

Made by
BRISTOL-MYERS CO., N. Y.



Sal Hepatica

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

> oarsmen; so has the slow stroke a Husky eight can maintain. Where the so-called old-style crews must row at 34 or 36 strokes a minute, a Washington eight can usually keep pace with an easy 32.
>
> When Conibear died ten years ago he was succeeded by Ed. Leader, one of his pupils. Leader's success was as consistent as Conibear's had been. In 1922, he sent a varsity eight East to the Poughkeepsie races that forced the great Navy crew to smash all existing records to smithereens in order to come in a few feet ahead of the Husky shell. . . . The next year Leader was coach at Yale, and he had George Murphy, stroke of the Washington crew, as his assistant.
>
> "Rusty" Callow was then made Washington coach. Callow was another Conibear pupil, tho of a slightly older college generation than Leader. He followed in Leader's footsteps. In 1923 and 1924, his varsity crews won the varsity event at Poughkeepsie, as well as the annual Washington-California race; his freshmen crew in 1923 and his junior varsity in 1924 were close seconds. In 1925, the Husky Junior Varsity won its race at Poughkeepsie, but the Varsity was defeated by the Navy.
>
> Meanwhile Leader has been continuing his string of successes at Yale. For four years his Varsity boat has not lost a race, and the Olympic champion eight that he sent to Paris in 1924 was called the most finished crew of all time. He has added other Washington oarsmen to his coaching staff, notable among them Don Grant, a Washington coxswain.

Hence it will be seen that the ghost of Hiram Conibear may also be figured as a deeply interested spectator of the Yale-Harvard imbroglio on the Thames. Of the Conibear idea elsewhere we read:

> At other colleges, in the recent shake-up of rowing coaches, Washington oarsmen have been prominent. Ky Ebright and Russell Nagler succeeded Ben Wallis at California two years ago. Charles Logg, captain of the 1921 Husky eight, has been Princeton head coach for several years. Fred Spuhn, called the most perfect oarsman Washington ever turned out, is in his first season as head coach at the University of Pennsylvania, with Max Luft, a team-mate of last year, as his assistant. And the Glendon régime at Annapolis was concluded last fall when Bob Butler, formerly Callow's assistant, was made head coach of the Navy eight.
>
> This means that in all likelihood four of the eight crews which are to row at Poughkeepsie this year—Navy, California, Penn and Washington—will use the "Washington stroke." The younger Glendon, now head coach at Columbia, will be represented by an eight. The Wisconsin shell, coming East to make its third consecutive attempt for the intercollegiate title, will again be coached by "Dad" Vail.
>
> Syracuse, of all Eastern institutions that have turned out great crews, is the only one retaining its traditional coach. "Pop" Courtney of Cornell and Jim Rice of Columbia, the two men who, with Jim Ten Eyck, formed the great triumvirate of Eastern rowing a few years ago, have both retired, but a Ten Eyck varsity crew is practising on the waters of Onondaga Lake this spring—the twenty-third crew that Ten Eyck, now in his seventy-sixth year, has coached at the New York State institution. John Hoyle is the successor to Courtney at Cornell.

The success of the Navy in adopting the Washington style as imparted to them by Robert S. Butler during this, his first season as a varsity coach, is thus proclaimed by Al Wilson, in the New York *Evening World:*

> Intercollegiate crew rivals of the Navy who had thought that the scrapping of the old Glendon stroke for an entirely revolutionary system of oarsmanship would weaken the Middies' varsity boat may now rest assured that the Navy could not be better equipped to defend its national title than it is this spring.
>
> Butler has taught the Navy to perfection the quick recovery and hard catch of the Washington stroke, for the boat picked up its stroke to forty-two a minute at the finish without showing loss of smooth action. The Glendon stroke, with the finish strest, is a completely different form, and it is remarkable than Butler could make the change successfully with five varsity lettermen who were used to Glendon's system, in the boat.

In another article Mr. Wilson comments on the fact that "the lucky lane and the lucky boat-house" at Poughkeepsie have both fallen to the lot of the Seattle giants, but he adds:

> The favored lane on the course at Poughkeepsie this year will not be benefited as greatly by a probable southwest wind as it has been in the past, however, because the old No. 1 lane is to be discarded.
>
> The old No. 1 lane, on the extreme western side of the Hudson, was the choice of the course if a breeze was fairly strong, and for this reason the rowing stewards have decided to abandon it. This year No. 1 lane will be over what is actually the old No. 2 course. Eight crews, the largest number ever to compete in the varsity race, are entered this year, and four will be sent under the western span of the Poughkeepsie bridge, while the other four will take the eastern side. Last year five were placed on the Highland side and two on the eastern.
>
> When the drawings were made yesterday by Chairman Maxwell Stevenson and the stewards, Columbia drew No. 2 lane, Pennsylvania 3 and Wisconsin 4. Continuing to the eastern shore, the stake-boats for the Navy champions, California, Cornell and Syracuse will be located in th order named.
>
> Pennsylvania pulled the favored lane i the junior varsity selections, Washington' defending champions drawing the next bes California drew No. 3, Syracuse 4, Corne 5 and Columbia 6.
>
> Columbia will be the lucky crew if ther is a wind when the freshman race is held, California drew No. 2 in this event, Pen 3, Syracuse 4, Cornell 5, and Wisconsin 6 Wisconsin's entry in the freshman race was assured yesterday, bringing the total number of entries to twenty in all three races, the largest number since Columbia, Cornell and Penn inaugurated the national classic in 1895.
>
> Wisconsin and Washington are to be quartered in the boat-house that has sheltered the winners of first and second place in the varsity event for the past four years. Navy's followers, however, are freely predicting that the record of the little house on the Highland side of the river is due to be broken this season. Navy's crew has been shifted to the

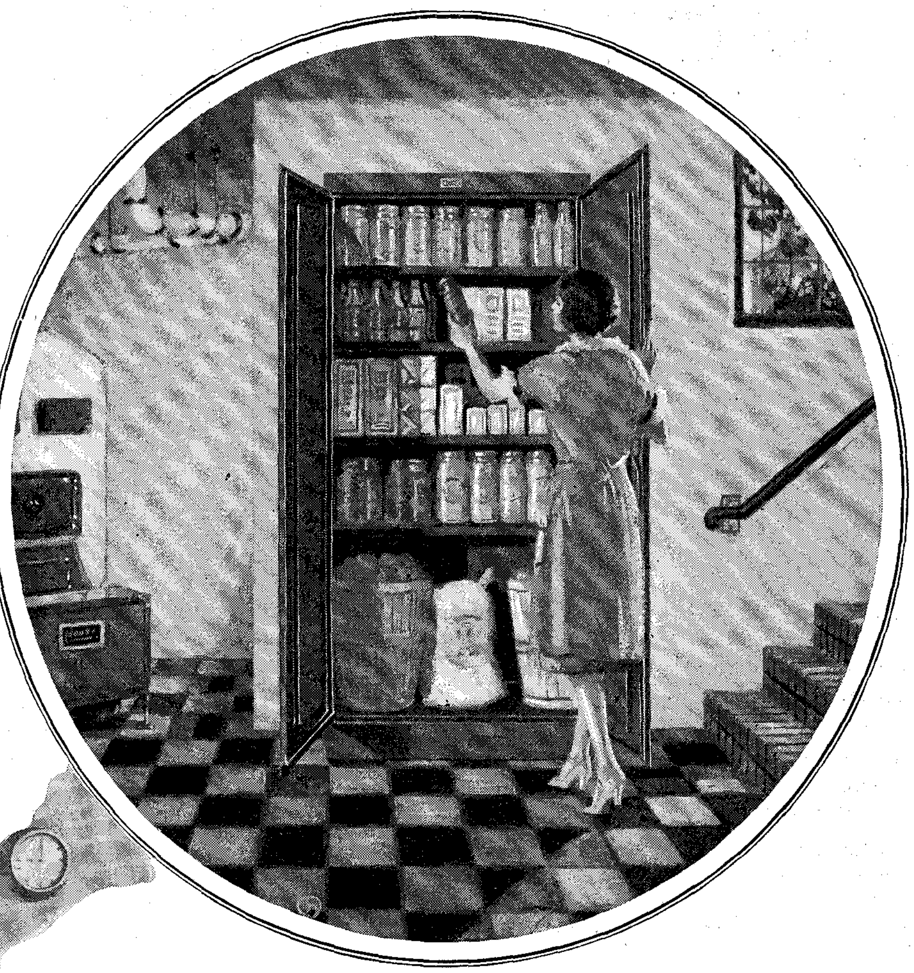
Housewife Joins Office Worker in Approving *Lymetco* Steel Cabinets

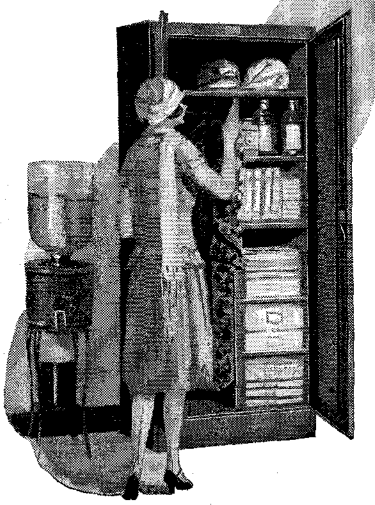
STORAGE of table delicacies under lock and key in a steel cabinet, dust tight and rodent proof, is just as important to the housewife as equally safe storage of expensive supplies is to the business man.

So it is that Lymetco Steel Cabinets—designed and built to give both homes and offices the same high grade storage facilities that Lyon Steel Shelving has given for many years to factory and store room—have gained rapid and exceptional prestige in homes of neatness and order.

The different designs, the varied arrangements of the interiors, the beautiful finishes—walnut, oak, mahogany, ivory gray, Lymetco green—the uniformly high quality of the entire Lymetco Line fit it harmoniously into any office or home environment.

The Tu-dor is made in two styles. Equipped with shelves, as on the right, it is a modern convenience in modern homes for clean, safe storage of preserves, canned goods, linens, blankets and other household necessities. The Tu-dor is made also in wardrobe style, fitted with top shelf, rod and hooks, accommodating many garments of all kinds. In the picture below, the Combination Tu-dor does double duty in an office—affording safe storage for supplies and wardrobe facilities for several people.





Other items in The Lymetco Line are as versatile in usefulness as the Tu-dor. Write for full information and illustrations of the entire line. Lyon Metallic Manufacturing Company, Aurora, Illinois.

Dealer opportunities on Lymetco are still open. The Lymetco franchise has proved valuable to department stores and to furniture and office supply dealers. Merchants, awake to new opportunities, will write for the Lymetco selling plan.

The LYMETCO LINE

1 ***Won-dor***—wardrobe or storage cabinet. Of wide use in both home and office.

2 ***Tu-dor***—will hold the supplies of a fair sized office or the canned goods of a family.

3 ***Combination Tu-dor***—half wardrobe and half storage space. Convenient anywhere.

4 ***Desk-hi***—additional storage space for the executive and safe storage for the home.

5 ***Counter-hi***—any store and most offices have stocks to be kept under lock and key.

6 ***Li-flat***—safe steel convenient storage for any large papers that must be kept flat.

7 ***Steel Tables***—strong, rigid. Handsome enough for any office. Strong enough for the shipping room.

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TRADE MARK REG U S PAT OFF AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES
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Your health lies in your own hands

Ordinary precaution prompts you to wash your hands often. Yet, merely washing them clean is not enough. You must also *dry them safely clean* with an individual, never-before-used towel. For just a few cents a day you can enjoy the comfort, convenience and absolute safety of ScotTissue Towels. Use them in your home, office, garage, automobile, factory.

Remember, your health lies in your own hands!

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150 towels in a dust-proof carton, 40c. (Postage paid by us). 25.4 cents per carton when bought by the case, (25 cartons–3750 towels). Price per case $6.35 delivered. Weight 60 pounds. Even lower prices on orders of 5, 10 and 25 cases. Ask your dealer or send us your order. Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Poughkeepsie side, and will stay at the Apokeepsing Boat Club. The other crews will retain their old quarters, with California sharing the Wisconsin house.

It is no picnic to be the referee, and to start eight crews on such a race. Writing in the New York *Sun*, John B. Foster tells us that "there is nothing harder in the job of the man who sends away a field of two-year-olds in the Futurity." Comparing the problems at Poughkeepsie with those at New London when Harvard and Yale come to grips, he relates:

> On the day before a big college regatta the referee goes around and calls on the boys. His principal desire is to impress upon their classical intellects exactly what he will do on the following day when the race is about to be started.
>
> Mr. Meikleham referees at New London. He has two crews to handle. Mr. Julian Curtiss referees at Poughkeepsie. He has eight crews to handle in the varsity race and never has been lucky enough to get down to two. Mr. Curtiss is an old Yale oarsman and Mr. Meikleham has sighted the weather prospects and chased the tide so often to its lair on the Thames River that he has a bowing acquaintance with every buoy up the stream.
>
> When the boys are all in quarters on the day before the race the referee starts in his launch to visit them. He doesn't have to navigate far at New London, unless he starts from the dock down-town. Red Top and Gale's Ferry are so close together on the water that a spry, businesslike launch will "putt-putt" between them before the referee has had time to get his sea legs, or a reasonably good smoke.
>
> At Poughkeepsie there is a much more difficult task confronting Mr. Curtiss. He must talk to seventy-two sets of varsity brains as against eighteen at New London, because the coxswains are always included in the referee's official visit.
>
> In fact, the coxswain is about the most important of the lot, because it is his slender arm that reaches high into the atmosphere and informs the referee that all is not well on the boat. If all is not well it is a false start and the referee sits back resignedly after he thinks he has got everybody going on the very best start of his life and gambles with himself as to whether he can do as well when the crews line up again.
>
> After Mr. Curtiss gets all through with each group of nine brains it is a day's work and he goes back to the Poughkeepsie side of the river and rests until the next day because, in addition to the varsity races he must get away the crews in the other races.
>
> Sometimes when Mr. Curtiss has very patiently told all of the boys exactly at what angle he will shoot the pistol—commonly called gun by our first society cabal—some one of them will raise his hand and ask Mr. Curtiss what course will be followed if the cartridge misses fire, which is very proper, because if the old thing only clicks Mr. Curtiss is likely to call "Go" in such a loud voice that even the deaf pugilistic reporter, who is doing rowing for that particular day, will be startled and ask who dropt the cork out of that bottle.
>
> It is a very hard task to send away eight crews. For one thing, the range of vision

must take in eight rowing channels, and a lot of space is embraced in eight channels on the Hudson River.

Each coxswain is ordered by Mr. Meikleham and Mr. Curtiss to keep his course under penalty of immediate disqualification.

Each crew is told exactly what to do if one of the members of the crew pulls himself off his slide on the first stroke, and disjoints the whole show, but, oh, how the referee does hate to have anything like that happen!

Once, about two years ago, there was a Yale freshman crew that sank at New London. One Yale man on the observation train, who had been brought up in the desert of Arizona where they never saw more water than you can find on the reasonable side of a reasonable drink, was madder'n hops at Mr. Meikleham because the referee had not run alongside and bailed out the Yale shell so that it could continue. But you never can please everybody in this world.

BASEBALL THROUGH THE EYES OF THE MAN OF DOTS AND DASHES

JACK WOOD, a veteran baseball telegrapher, answered a few earnest questions the other day. Will Wedge, a sports reporter of the New York *Sun*, put him on the witness stand, and inquired, "How's baseball been for the telegraphers this year?" And this is how the account of the conversation continues:

"A pretty good season," he answered. "Only one new fellow's come up who's given us any trouble—Mellilo of the Browns."

"What's the matter with Mellilo? Strikes me he's a pretty nifty young infielder."

"Oh, he's a good player all right," said Wood. "It's his name that's a bother. It's hard to send, or comparatively so; one of those words we operators say is full of space letters."

"How come? What do you mean by that?"

"Well, Mellilo contains three 'ls,' and in the Morse code an 'l' is a long dash. It takes time and precision to tick it off on the old 'bug.' I'm glad there's no Llewellyn' in the major leagues."

"That's a brand new angle on the baseball business, Mr. Wood. That never occurred to me. Who are some other players who go over the wire with more or less difficulty?"

"Herrera, the new Red Sox Cuban second baseman, is one, Picinich and Wambsganss are a couple of others if you spell 'em out in full. When Lefevre was playing ball his name was rather bothersome to send. When a play goes 'Gazella to Lazzeri,' that makes a tricky phrase to click off with the forefinger on the sending key."

"Who's your favorite player?"

"Ruth! An easy name to send. A lot of dots in it. Dots are simpler to send than dashes. 'R' is dot, space, two dots; 'U,' two dots, dash; 'T,' short dash, and 'H,' four dots.

"A phrase always in favor with Western Union men was 'Pipp popped to Peck.' You see it's principally composed of dots, except for the 'd,' 't,' and 'ck.'"

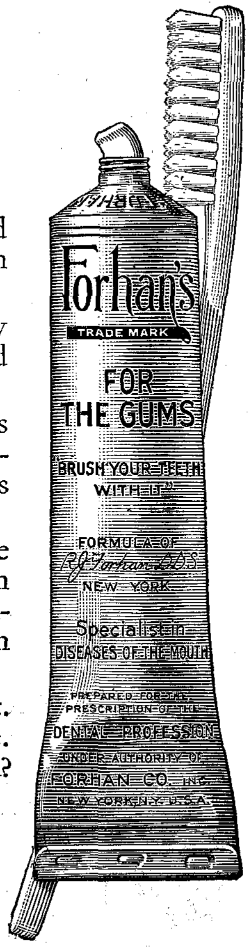
"What do you prefer to send when a batter hits to an outfielder? Does it speed transmission to say he hoisted, popped,

Karl Godwin

Not a trace of infection

The dentist is equipped to detect the minutest indication of trouble in the mouth. He can prevent serious teeth decay and search out hidden poison pockets dangerous to the health. See him at least twice a year if for nothing more than to get a clean bill of health.

Pyorrhea attacks 4 out of 5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TRADE MARK
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BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT
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NEW YORK
Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION
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Four out of five of your friends past forty, and many younger, succumbed to the assault of grim pyorrhea. And carelessness alone is to blame.

Resolve today to remove pyorrhea's menace by brushing teeth and gums regularly night and morning with Forhan's for the Gums.

Forhan's keeps pyorrhea away or checks its course if used regularly and used in time. It contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid which dentists use to fight pyorrhea.

It is a pleasant tasting dentifrice the entire family likes. It firms the gums and keeps them pink and healthy. It cleanses the teeth thoroughly and gives them that sparkling whiteness which is such an asset to your smile.

Remember, four out of five is pyorrhea's count. Delay may mean no end of trouble and expense. Why not start today with Forhan's as a safeguard? At all druggists 35c and 60c in tubes.

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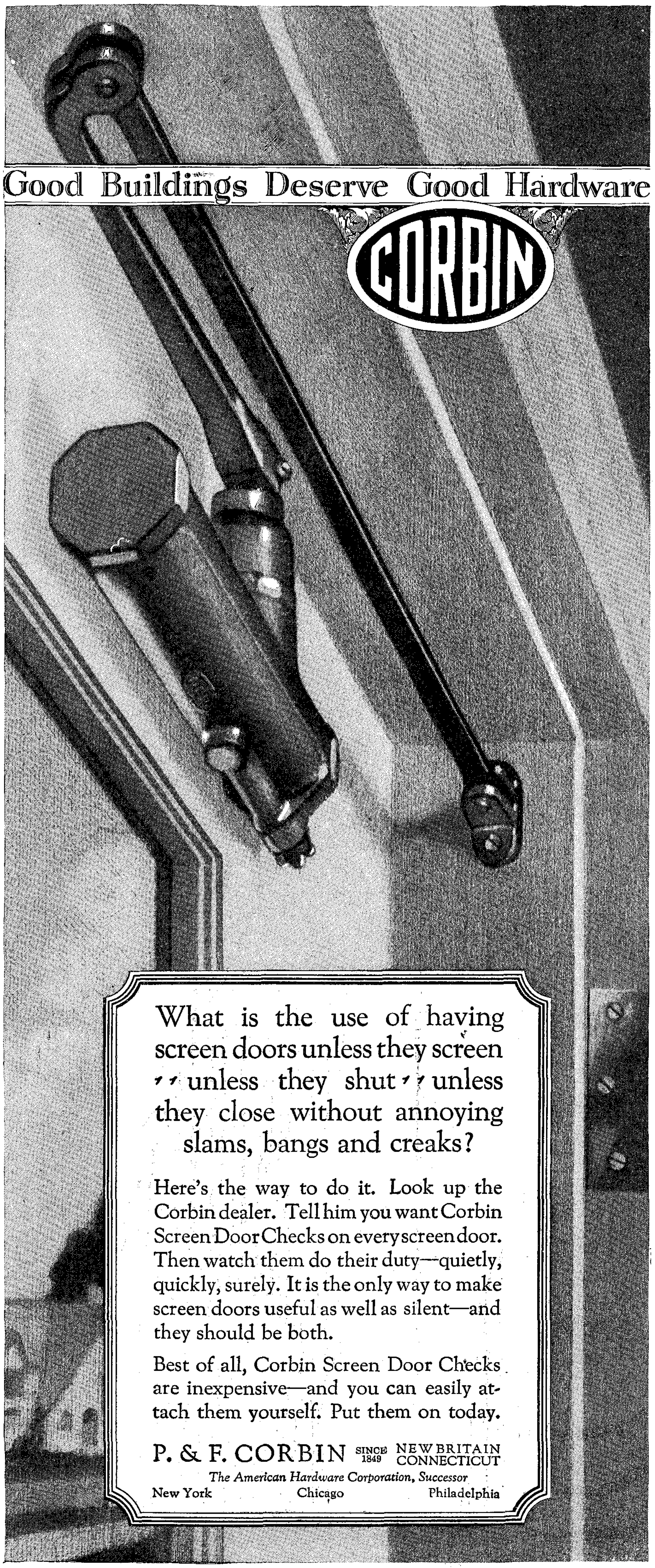
MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . *IT CHECKS PYORRHEA*



Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware

CORBIN

What is the use of having screen doors unless they screen unless they shut unless they close without annoying slams, bangs and creaks?

Here's the way to do it. Look up the Corbin dealer. Tell him you want Corbin Screen Door Checks on every screen door. Then watch them do their duty—quietly, quickly, surely. It is the only way to make screen doors useful as well as silent—and they should be both.

Best of all, Corbin Screen Door Checks are inexpensive—and you can easily attach them yourself. Put them on today.

P. & F. CORBIN SINCE 1849 NEW BRITAIN CONNECTICUT
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

flied, drifted, lifted, lofted, skied, or aired out?"

"Flied or hoisted are the staple terms. Either one is simple to tick off."

"Was there ever a ball player who was a telegraph operator?"

"Not that I recall," answered Wood. "I believe Leon Cadore's father was a cable operator. Matty McIntire, the old Detroit outfielder, has a brother Lawrence, who is a telegraph supervisor in the Commercial News Department of the 'W. U.,' at 24 Walker Street, where there are about 550 operators."

"Which is easier, sending or receiving over the wire?"

"Some think receiving is."

"How long have you been doing baseball, Mr. Wood?"

"The best part of twenty-five years. The first baseball I handled was a receiving job. I was detailed to a newspaper to copy the exhibition game that Matty pitched against Yale, and lost. Harry Pearce, a fine sender, now one of our supervisors, was the man who sent me that game. I think it was about the first game Matty ever pitched for the Giants; back in 1901, as near as I recollect.

"I didn't start going to ball games and sending the play by play stories from the park until 1908. That was in the days when the American Leaguers played at the old Hilltop grounds here, back when 'Griff' was manager of the Yanks. I loved the Hilltop. The big, modern plants lack the intimate quality of the old Hilltop. The Polo Grounds isn't bad. Press box right down in front on the ground level, where you can see the players close. Nothing like getting as near as possible to your heroes."

As to the best play he had ever seen, the wizard of the telegraph key nominated the feat of Johnny Evers, when he was with the Braves about ten years ago, in "engineering a triple steal to score against the Giants." Prest for further reminiscences, he launched a barrel of 'em:

"Well, I remember the amusement it caused the fans one day when the late 'Dots' Miller of the Pirates was called out at the plate after a hard try to score and 'Dots' breaking down and crying like a baby, with Manager Fred Clarke laughing at him and pulling 'Dots' away as he seemed about to sob on the umpire's shoulder.

"Then there was the beaning of Shortstop Corhan of the White Sox by Russel Ford of the Yankees. That was the loudest beaning I ever heard. It resounded all over the ball park. Corhan was never much good afterward.

"Ed Walsh of the White Sox remains my pitching hero. His specialty was two- or three-hit games. In my humble estimation Walsh ranks as the pitching equal of Walter Johnson.

"I'll never forget Frank Bowerman, the old Giant catcher. A happy-go-lucky fellow. He had a funny way of talking the deaf and dumb lingo with Pitcher 'Dummy' Taylor of the Cubs. He used to chatter away with his fingers to 'Dummy' and amuse the fans more than the game.

"And Larry Lajoe! There was the ball player. A sheer delight to watch. Poetry of motion and all that sort of thing. The most graceful and artistic second baseman that ever lived. And the most confident man I ever saw at the plate. When he felt like it he would nonchalantly swing the bat with just one hand, and get a hit, too. He was the greatest of them all.

"Eddie Collins I rank as the quickest thinker I ever saw on the diamond. Larry Doyle was the best natured ball player. Ty Cobb the best to watch running the bases. Art Devlin of the Giants my favorite third baseman. Big Jim Vaughn had a big cross-fire delivery, one of the greatest.

"George Browne of the Giants was the best lead-off man I ever saw. Little Topsy Hartsel of the A's as great a grabber of signals as you'd ever see. Willie Keeler the greatest place hitter of all time. Bobby Bescher and Tillie Shafer the fastest men I recall.

"Miller Huggins was probably as crafty a player as ever graced the infield. He was a great field general when he was playing with St. Louis. And he's a great manager, few appreciate just how great.

"I remember Mark Roth of the Yanks when he was a baseball scribe. He was every player's friend. His great idol in those days was Ty Cobb.

"I get a lot of kick out of Babe Ruth's home runs, and I'm pulling for him to beat his record, but the home run that happened to thrill me most was one that Frank Baker of the A's made off a chin-high ball in the ninth inning of one of the 1911 world series games with the Giants, tying the score.

"Home runs were rarer phenomena then than they are now, perhaps that was the reason. But they're still popular and I believe the average fan likes 'em more than anything else."

"GOLF CADDIES ALWAYS CHOOSE BASEBALL"—JUDGE LANDIS

FOR their own personal recreation, whenever they have spare time for it, a troop of caddies never dream of playing golf. Always, if a game is to be played, it is a ball game. This instinctive devotion of the nation's boyhood to the national game strikes Judge Landis as an eloquent and touching thing, and he quotes it to strengthen his plea for enlarged baseball facilities for the city boy, so that he need no longer play on the car-tracks, under the wheels of motor-trucks, or on the tenement roofs. "Fair play" is the text of his discourse to an interviewer, Charles G. Reinhart, who tells us in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* magazine that the High Commissioner of Baseball mused thus reminiscently:

> When I was a lad every village had what was known as a commons—a place where we could mark out a baseball diamond. These commons have disappeared. As a result, many city boys of to-day face a real problem when they want to play ball. One of the greatest questions before us is that of adequate playgrounds for children. If you don't believe it, you should look over one day's collection of my mail and you'd soon be convinced.
>
> The problem is merely to get to the boy what he's entitled to in his own right. Every boy knows that in common decency he's entitled to a place to play. Does he get it? I have seen diamonds laid out temporarily on traffic-filled asphalt streets. Home plate was on the curb-stone. First

FACTS ABOUT A FAMOUS FAMILY

FIRST
to develop and use
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THE FIRST practical self-starting and lighting system, the Delco, was invented in Dayton, Ohio, in 1910.

It opened a new era in the history of the automobile, extending its service to women, making night driving safe and *all* driving vastly more comfortable and secure.

Delco was first used by Cadillac, a General Motors car.

The inventor of Delco is today head of the Research Section of General Motors, whose personnel includes scientific leaders in every phase of automotive development.

General Motors operates the largest automotive research laboratories and proving ground in the world. They are added assurance that whatever is *best* and *soundest* in scientific progress will be found in General Motors products.

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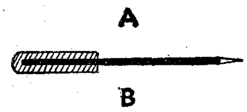
"A car for every purse and purpose"

General Motors cars and trucks, Delco-Light electric plants and Frigidaire electric refrigerators may be purchased on the GMAC Plan.

Ever-Ready Blade takes and holds the Keenest of Edges!



HERE are cross-section views of the Ever-Ready Blade, and of an ordinary wafer blade.

The upper sketch [A] shows a view of the Ever-Ready. See that staunch body of steel which we grind to a perfect bevel, such as you'll find on the heavy hollow-ground straight razor!

Plenty of stock to take and hold an edge—*the keenest edge in the world!*

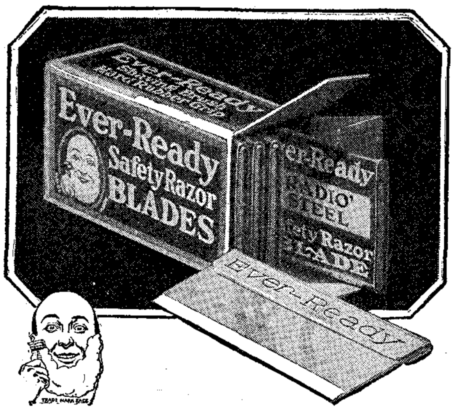
The reinforcing "backbone" of the Ever-Ready is another feature that adds superiority. It keeps the blade absolutely rigid—its edge presented straight toward the whiskers and never flexing.

—These are just a few of the points which enable Ever-Ready to outshave and outlast your expectations. We promise that every shave with the Ever-Ready Blade will be a revelation.

Ever-Ready Razors and Blades are sold everywhere

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORPORATION
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ever-Ready Blades


Ever-Ready Safety Razor Blades
Ever-Ready Radio' Steel Safety Razor Blade
Ever-Ready

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

and second bases were on the trolley-car tracks. Still they persist.

When men tell me that interest in baseball is dying out among the small boys of America, I reply this is true only where, for lack of adequate playgrounds, the diamonds have to be laid out on the roofs of tenement buildings.

The boy who is forced to such a pass knows that he is being cheated. And a boy who knows he is being cheated holds an unfortunate promise for the future. He won't make our social problems any easier. In fact, I am convinced that there are a great many social problems which could be more readily solved if we, as a nation, put into them the elements of what we know as sportsmanship.

Coming to the preferences of the caddies, Judge Landis hasn't a word to say against golf. On the contrary, he confesses:

As to golf—it's a great game. I speak with a little authority—I've played it thirty years. And here let me point out something which has a bearing on the speculation on whether the influence of golf on those future athletes—the caddies—will win them away from other sports. In all my thirty years at the game I have yet to see a group of caddies whiling away their time by knocking a golf ball around with a club while waiting for a call. What were they doing? Why, they were tossing a baseball.

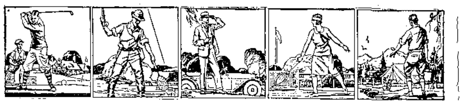
Those caddies are real American boys. They have the old and sturdy American tradition of making themselves useful. They are at the golf links to earn money, perhaps to aid the folks at home, perhaps to add to their own small savings. They represent the type of boy who serves newspapers or runs errands for a store when there is no golf links handy. And the American spirit in them doesn't end there. They carry it on in their love for baseball. They'll carry it further in their love for individual achievement and success—not success which is measured by money, but rather that measured by energy and accomplishment and a determined unwillingness to play a shirker's part in life.

All outdoor games are good for the race and nation, according to Judge Landis, who believes that the growing popularity of sports other than baseball "carries no threat to the diamond." Continuing:

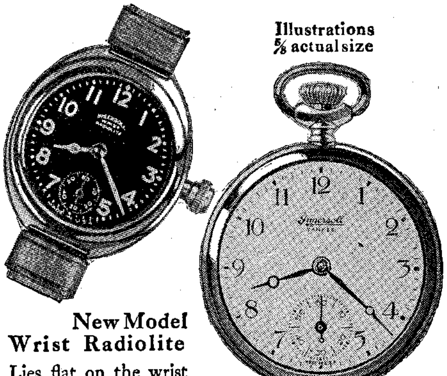
Whether baseball is properly called the "national game," I am not qualified to say. I didn't name it. But that it is still the game most universally played and most universally enjoyed, there seems little reason to doubt.

Go into the backwoods, into the mining country, into the prairies—communities whose residents have never enjoyed the opportunity to see a big-league game—and you will find there as profound a knowledge of baseball and of the men who play it as in any big city. You will find men to quote you batting averages of star players for years; to compare the Giants of the past with those of to-day; to tell the standing of the leagues further back than you perhaps can remember. They watch the other sports, too—but it's baseball that grips their interest.

Judge Landis holds up organized base-



For Outdoor Time an Ingersoll



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ball of to-day as a fair play model of the spirit of American sportsmanship. As he sees it:

> Baseball is governed by rules. Whoever gets into the sphere of the game's influence is subject to those rules. They govern the men who play and the men who administer. It is a fundamental that the game must be played hard; that it must be played to win; that it must be played within the rules.
>
> The function of organized baseball is not merely to put on the field on a summer afternoon a game that will interest the average man. If it failed to serve any other purpose, we might just as well close up the parks. The game teaches something, something fundamental and typical of America.

So in pleading for the decent rights of American boys to-day and to-morrow, Judge Landis reminds us of some consequences of disregarding "fair play" in the past:

> If such a spirit had been in effect sixty years ago, America would have saved her forests. The men who stript the country of its trees in thoughtless desire for gain, the men who poured poison into running streams, lacked the idea of fair play which baseball is attempting to bring into prominence. Those men had had their hunting in the forests. They had had their fishing in the streams. They gave no thought to what future generations might desire. We of this age have had our baseball as boys. Isn't it the fair thing to see that those who are now in their boyhood get the same opportunity that was ours?

ENGLAND'S SADLY UNLITERARY CHAMPION ATHLETES

MELANCHOLY to an American sports editor, in process of discovering and exploring the British Isles, is the discovery that they, the aforesaid Isles, lag far behind these United States in the literary attainments of their star players in the various native games. Mr. W. O. McGeehan grows almost tearful over this discovery in a London letter to his home paper, the New York *Herald Tribune*. England, he laments, is "behind in literature." This, he admits, "may seem a startling criticism of the nation that has given us its language in such bountiful quantities that they have only a little left for themselves; that has given us Shakespeare, Thackeray, and Dickens." Nevertheless, he adds, this is the brutal truth:

> England has no sporting literature, tho England is still such a sporting country that the cricket matches, due this time of the year, were not postponed by the strike. Only the rain can halt a cricket match in England.
>
> But what I mean is that they have no literature by their famous athletes. In the United States one can always have the current works of Jack Dempsey, Babe Ruth, and John Joseph McGraw. Here they have athletes just as famous on this island and throughout the British Empire, upon which the sun never sets, but they write nothing whatsoever.
>
> For instance there is Hobbs, the great cricketer, who is to England and the Empire in general what Babe Ruth is to all of

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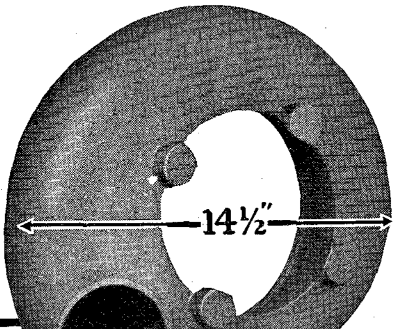

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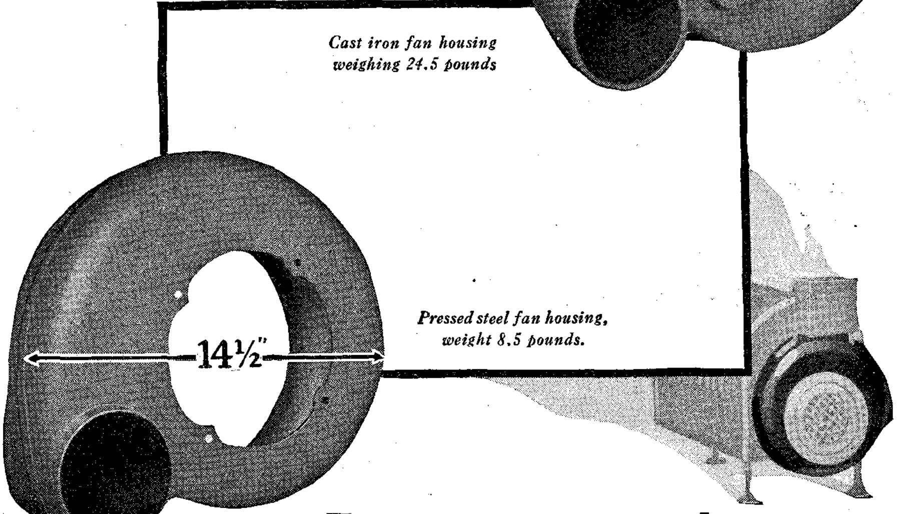

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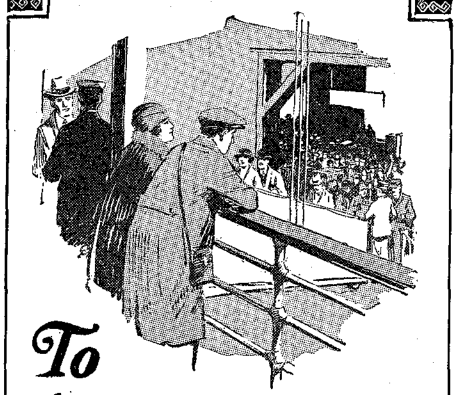

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

the parts where the language of baseball is spoken. In a position in the daily press much more prominent than any announcement made by Mr. Baldwin, or even the court calendar, there will appear something concerning Mr. Hobbs and what he has been doing on the previous day.

Even while the larger papers were reduced to notepaper size, with news condensed to telegraphic form, they would give Mr. Hobbs at least the space one would use for a night letter, even in times of distress and expense. It seems that Mr. Hobbs never had a stomachache or any physical ailment comparable with the stomachache of our Mr. Ruth. If such a national catastrophe had occurred in this time of stress, one shudders to think of the possible consequences.

But Mr. Hobbs writes nothing whatever. A somewhat cursory investigation disclosed the fact that none of the British athletes write for the papers or posterity. They just seem to do their stuff, as we say, whether it be cricket, soccer, football or tennis. It can not be because of lack of ability, either. Babe Ruth never took a lesson in his life. Jack Dempsey, from all the evidence at hand, can play a typewriter without even removing his boxing gloves.

The trouble seems to be a lack of appreciation on the part of the British reading public for this sort of literature. One English newspaper man said: "But, I say, the people of England do not care to see what Hobbs would write, even if he did write. They want to know what he does in his game."

That seems to be it. There does not exist here any curiosity as to the intellectual life—if any—of the athlete. It seems to suffice that Hobbs can do certain things under the most trying circumstances with a mysterious sports contrivance known as a wicket before and after tea. He may have the vivid style of our Babe Ruth; he may have the powerful diction of our Mr. Dempsey; he may have the same smooth flow of words as our Mr. John Joseph McGraw, but he does not get the opportunity to express himself. He is chained to his wicket, not by due process of law, but by the force of custom.

Even the silent drama is closed to the British athletes. There are football players here who have appeared before bigger crowds than our Mr. Red Grange, but you never will see them on the screen, for the tradition here is that only actors can act. You can not buck that tradition or any other tradition here. Even Joe Beckett, the heavyweight champion, was barred. Nobody signed him to play *Hamlet* or even offered a bob for the serial or book rights of his first novel.

In view of this literary famine it might be thought that the British would be eager to read the abundant championship literature of the United States; but alas! Mr. McGeehan's inquiries seem to have uncovered a barbarous indifference to our achievements in that direction. Thus:

Your correspondent questioned the Barber of Piccadilly on this point. The tradesman volunteered the information that he was a great reader. He read, in fact, everything, devoting his entire evening and much of the time spent in his

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office (he has an office, not a shop) when not improving his mind with conversation with a good book.

"Did you ever read anything by Babe Ruth?" asked the correspondent.

"Thank you, sir, no sir," replied the Barber of Piccadilly. "I can't say that I am familiar with his works."

"Did you ever read anything by John Joseph McGraw?"

The Barber of Piccadilly looked crestfallen. "Beg pardon, sir, but is he an ancient or a modern? You see I never have read anything before Chaucer."

This question had your correspondent winging for a minute. But as Mr. McGraw has spent thirty years in baseball in the old school of the Orioles and in the modern school of the Giants, the answer seemed obvious, even to a mind dulled by travel. 'Both," replied your correspondent.

"Thank you, sir, no sir," said the barber sorrowfully. Your correspondent then proceeded to press this literary man of the shears and the razors. "Did you ever ead anything by Jack Dempsey?" demanded your correspondent.

The Barber of Piccadilly became himself again. "Thank you, sir. I see it all now, sir. Jack Dempsey is a pugilist, sir, and how could a pugilist write? Joe Beckett never wrote. You have been spoofing me all along, sir, thank you, sir."

A skeptical people, the British.

It seems, on information obtained from seemingly reliable sources in Fleet Street, that the novel of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, called "The Love Match," was published in this highly unappreciative city several years ago, and did not even create a ripple.

When the news percolated through that "The Love Match" was creating either a furor or a fury, or at any rate selling, your correspondent's informant sought out the modest author to congratulate her.

"Congratulations on the success of your book," your correspondent's informant said to Mademoiselle Lenglen. "I hear that it has been received with much excitement in the United States."

According to your correspondent's informant, Mademoiselle Lenglen looked interested, but puzzled. "What book?" she demanded blankly, if Mademoiselle Lenglen could at any time look blank.

But all of our athletic authors are innately modest and decidedly diffident concerning their real work, literature. When questioned as to something that appeared under his signature a day previous, concerning American League umpiring, Mr. Babe Ruth asked: "When did I say that?"

He was shown the article. "Well, it's ight at that, but don't you go writing piece saying that I wrote it."

Mr. Dempsey has shown the same inability to recall any of his literary work. Only he late John L. Sullivan, who sometimes dabbled in literature, seemed to be able o remember. His reply invariably would be: "Yes, I wrote it. What of it?"

A MESSAGE FROM AMUNDSEN

Nome, Alaska, June 11.

LITERARY DIGEST
360 Fourth Ave NewYork NY

Referring to your article entitled Crowding the North Pole in issue of May twenty second I would kindly ask you to correct statement leadership. Ellsworth and myself were the sole leaders with Nobile commander of ship and Riiser Larsen navigator.

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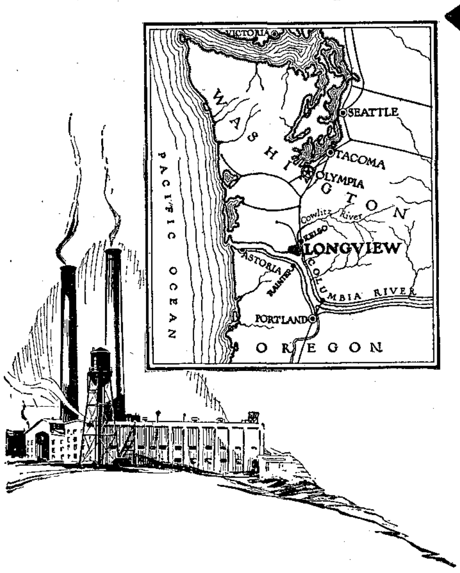

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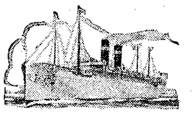

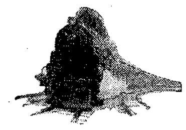

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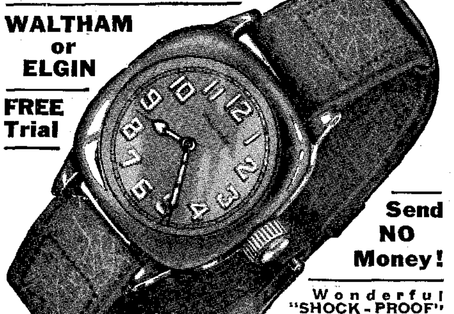

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

WHAT ONE TRAVELER EATS

HOW to keep well during a journey is told in an article contributed to *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.) by George Hebden Corsan. At least, he gives us his own menu, and he tells us that he is always well when traveling—assuredly not a universal blessing. If every one followed Dr. Corsan's advice there would be no dining-cars and very few restaurants. He writes:

When men and women are traveling, whether occasionally, frequently, or quite regularly, they rush into restaurant or hotel dining-room, or into the dining-car, and eat what is offered them, quite irrespective of what is best for their body needs.

Let me tell you what I eat when I am traveling. Many hundred of times I have made two-day trips on trains and I have yet to take my first meal in the dining-car. Neither do I eat in hotel dining-rooms nor in restaurants, except now and then I will go into a cafeteria.

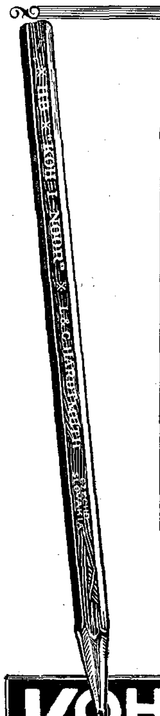
I have often heard people exclaim that it is impossible to live correctly when traveling, and when they return home ill, they blame the food, and they are right; but they should also blame the fact that they are eating foods they do not need because they are traveling. To keep well for a full quarter of a century, as I have done, not missing five minutes through illness, means that I have relied upon the selection of correct foods, the non-use of tobacco, and personal hygienic habits in order to keep healthy.

Eating an immense quantity of raw fruits, constantly, has been my principal means of keeping my health normal. When I feel hungry for solid foods, I buy black bread whenever I can find such bread, and eat it with peanut butter and honey, in my room; or on the train, in sandwich form.

I never eat more than one solid meal during a long trip. If I were to eat more than this, I would be so muscularly fidgety and restless as to find the trip almost unbearable. On short trips, I eat only fruit.

When I am traveling I eat very few vegetables indeed, because, as a general rule, even the cafeterias pour that abominable white sauce upon their boiled vegetables and I do not care to eat that gooey, horrible paste made of white flour, skim milk and boiled water. If the vegetables are of any value to us, that indigestible sauce would offset all or any good that was in the vegetables. And again, I think that raw fruits are of far more value to us when inside of us than are cooked vegetables. On such food one is always full of pep and energy.

Sitting quite still for one day, or two days, or three days, is about as distasteful as one could imagine. Stillness of mind and body in badly ventilated coaches, or, still worse, badly ventilated Pullman cars, acts as a poison on the functioning of various organs. Then the most of us add such heavy foods as bread, milk, eggs, fish, meat, puddings, pies, eating regularly as at home, whether we are hungry or not, and expect our bodies to keep up their normal functions. For this reason, I



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have made a point of eating largely of bulky and light foods; tho it may not look dignified or be dignified to eat apples, oranges or peaches on a train.

Most people who are traveling on trains, Mr. Corsan goes on, of course, must eat in the dining-car, no matter how unhygienic or unbiologic the food. These people, however, could eat some foods that would be satisfying and not positively harmful. There is always some fruit, of which the traveler may order sufficient for a breakfast; and vegetables and salads for the other meals, if one must have the three meals. Lemon-juice and olive-oil, or just lemon-juice, should be substituted for vinegar; sauces should not be used on the vegetables; and various seasonings, such as salt, pepper, mustard, cane-sugar, should also be avoided. It is a bad habit to eat grapefruit that is saturated with sugar. If the average grapefruit is too tart or sour for the taste, it is an easy matter to select the very sweet seedless grapefruit that is grown in Arizona, tho it may not be so easy to get it on the train. He proceeds:

> Adding salt, or salt and pepper, to cantaloup is another very harmful absurdity.
>
> I never know a sleepless night when I am traveling, so long as I eat right, and I always go to bed as early as I can and waken easily at daylight. That means, of course, that I do not drink coffee or tea.
>
> All bitter substances are poisonous, never food, in any sense of that misused word.
>
> Altho I sometimes eat things I do not like, when I visit at friends' houses while I am traveling, there is one thing I never will eat anywhere and that is white bread, for that is such inexcusable poison. When I was in Louisville last summer, I had occasion to enter a grocery store. I noticed a large barrel of wheat.
>
> "How queer!" I thought to myself, "selling pure wheat for chicken food."
>
> Just then two or three women entered the store. Each ordered a half peck of wheat. The grocer took his measure and filled it level, then turned the measured wheat into a machine that looked like a coffee-grinding machine, prest a button, and presently came out fresh ground, whole wheat flour. Thus I saw an old idea of mine carried out to the letter. Perhaps some day a manufacturer will make such a machine for home use, when we will be able to grind our own grains. Then, again, I have come across one or two shops in my travels that make fresh peanut butter for you while you wait, apparently using a somewhat similar machine.
>
> When I carry a lunch with me out into the country, I go to a delicatessen store in town and get a loaf of European black bread, or, if I can not buy that, I buy the dark rye. Then I make sandwiches of this bread, using peanut butter and honey, or sliced tomatoes, lettuce, bananas, celery, romaine, or watercress with olive-oil.
>
> When my wife and I are able to secure a little apartment of two or three rooms for the two or three weeks we are in each city, we are always delighted over our good fortune. Then we can visit the market, meet the farmers of the district, and buy sweet potatoes, honey, apple butter, apple-juice, all kinds of fresh fruits and green vegetables.

Pleasant Driving

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Write for our booklet "How to Control Dust"

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE "SICK" WOOLEN INDUSTRY

THE strike in Passaic again calls attention to the troubles of the woolen manufacturing industry in this country. Wool mill executives in Passaic feel, according to J. C. Royle of the Consolidated Press, that irrespective of what happens in their mills, the whole industry is "sick" and that even the elimination of labor troubles will by no means restore it to a normal condition. One leading Passaic mill executive, who is spoken of as one of the greatest woolen goods designers in the world, tried to answer for Mr. Royle the question so important to every man, woman and child in the United States: "What's wrong with the great woolen manufacturing industry?" And Mr. Royle summarizes his statement as follows:

> The conditions which exist not only affect the mills in this section, but those in New England, Pennsylvania, on the Pacific coast and elsewhere as well as the wool growers of the country and every man, woman and child who wears clothes or sleeps under woolen coverings.
>
> The industry has failed to keep up with the march of progress. It has been bumped first by the decided movement of population to the South. This move has made extremely heavy woolen clothing for winter unnecessary for a large number of people.
>
> People no longer buy heavy winter suits because heating of houses, offices and public conveyances has so improved that the heavyweight fabrics have become a burden rather than a necessity. The population has become accustomed in recent years to move with the climate, hence extreme degrees of heat or cold need not be provided against.
>
> There was a time not many years ago when a "suit" was one of the annual requirements of every woman. To-day, women have turned to dresses and to the lighter fabrics included in cotton, rayon, silk, silk and woolen mixtures and wool and rayon combinations.
>
> The trend toward furs has put a tremendous dent in the cutting up of woolen cloth. It is possible to-day to buy a fur coat, either of natural muskrat or the cheaper domestic furs which simulate the wild varieties, for less money than a high grade woolen coat will cost. It is no longer necessary to depend on the trappers in the wilds for furs. They are being produced on farms near the consuming markets. The mere trend toward fur trimmings, collars and cuffs has made a marked reduction in woolen cloth consumption.
>
> The United States still consumes more raw wool than is produced within its borders. But much of this wool is entirely unsuitable for manufacturing the finer fabrics and Australians get the profit of new and original textile designs to a greater extent than do wool growers of the West.
>
> To add to the complications of the situation, many of the woolen mills are equipped with machinery to turn out half-inch-thick fabrics which now are salable in a constantly lessening territory of the North. Much of this machinery is antiquated. The quantity production of the woolen mills is now ahead of consumption. The change to quality production must be at the expense of a change of both policy and machinery.
>
> Fabric experts agree that foreign competition can be met so far as machinery, costs of production and worker efficiency is concerned, but they point out the advantage of the foreign designers in some lines through the assembling method of bulk production.
>
> "Rodier, the great French house, is engaged in the distribution of woolen, worsted, velvet, silk, cotton and other fabrics," explains one American mill man. "But Rodier is in reality a designer, not a manufacturer. He designs a fabric and then parcels out its production among a dozen different small factories. His hand-made goods are constructed in the cottages of the peasants. He is in the same position as an automobile manufacturer who buys a chassis from one maker, a body from another, an engine from a third and transmission and springs from a fourth and fifth. There exists no system which will allow such production in America. But what is lost in this way is more than regained by the uniform quality and dye of the American goods and the superiority of American machinery and workmen."

BANK GUARANTY LAWS PUT TO THE TEST

SOME sixteen years ago the idea of the guaranty of bank deposits was proposed in various Western States with the idea of insuring depositors from loss, and thus establishing a standard of permanence in financial affairs. Now that the States that gave the plan its most serious trial have gone through the ordeal of post-war deflation, this type of legislation has had a severe test, writes Charles Moreau Harger in the *American Review of Reviews*. Mr. Harger concludes that bank guaranty legislation has proved a failure and bankers generally, he says, feel that it "leads to undue risks and encourages untrained additions to an already overbanked situation. Mr. Harger, writing of banking conditions in the agricultural section including the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, notes that in this region the advocates of bank guaranty laws have been most successful in the State legislatures. He explains that the guaranty of deposits for State banks is "based on the theory of creating a fund through assessments on a large group of institutions to pay in full losses incurred by those suffering embarrassment, thus increasing public confidence, preventing 'runs,' and bringing to the bank money hoarded in crocks and bureau drawers.

Government
Municipal
Joint Stock-Land Bank
Public Utility
Industrial
Good Bonds
for Mid-Year
Investment

Public Utility Bonds

Yielding from 4.77% to 5.89%

	Maturity
Birmingham (Ala.) Water Works Co. First Mortgage 5½s, Series A	1954
Commonwealth Edison Co. (Chicago) First Mortgage Collateral 4½s, Series C	1956
Denver Gas & Electric Light Company First and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund 5s	1951
Detroit City Gas Company First Mortgage 6s, Series A	1947
Houston Lighting & Power Company First Lien and Refunding Mortgage, Series A, 5s	1953
Illinois Power & Light Corporation First and Refunding Mortgage 6s, Series A	1953
Kansas City Power & Light Company First Mortgage 30-Year 5s, Series A	1952
Kentucky Utilities Co. First Mortgage Lien 5½s, Series F	1955
Laclede Gas Light Company (St. Louis) First Mtge. Coll. and Refunding 5½s, Series C	1953
Metropolitan Edison Company (Penn.) First and Refunding Mortgage 5s, Series C	1953
Portland (Ore.) Electric Power Co. First Lien and Refunding Mortgage 6s, Series B	1947
Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois First and Refunding Mortgage 5s	1956
West Penn Power Company First Mortgage 5s, Series E	1963

Municipal and Farm Loan Bonds

Yielding from 4.10% to 4.72%

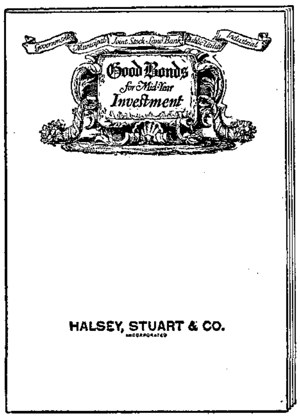
Akron, Ohio, School District 4¾s	1927-46
Atlantic Jt. Stk. L. B. 5s	1956, Op. '36
Chicago, Sanitary District 4s	1932-35
Cleveland, Ohio, Various 4½s, 4¾s	1930-49
Covington, Kentucky, School 4¾s	1931-47
Detroit, Michigan, Various 4s, 4¼s, 4½s,	1930-56
Fort Dodge, Iowa, Paving 4½s	1935-43
Kansas City, Mo., Sch. Dist. 4½s	1946
Louisiana, State of, Port Comm. 5s	1939-67
New Orleans Jt. Stk. L. B. 5s	1945, Op. '35
Pacific Coast Jt. Stk. L. B. of San Francisco 5s	1956, Op. '36
Portland, Ore., Port of, Imp. 4½s	1933-41
St. Louis Jt. Stk. L. B. 5s	1956, Op. '36
San Antonio Jt. Stk. L. B. 5s	1956, Op. '36
Summit Hill, Penna., School 4¼s	1928-50

Send for this Investment Guide

The bond groups listed herein are merely a partial representation of the numerous issues underwritten and offered by us from time to time.

To keep himself abreast of the investment opportunities which most nearly fit his needs, the investor should have each new edition of our Quarterly Bond Guide.

It is more than an up-to-date list of bonds. It is a catalogue descriptive of all our more important current issues, classified as to type, with information valuable to both the experienced and the inexperienced bond buyer.



Send for Booklet LD-66

Industrial Bonds

Yielding from 6.00% to 6.28%

	Maturity
Armour and Company of Delaware First Mortgage Guaranteed 5½s, Series A	1943
Consumers Company (Chicago) First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6s, Series A	1946
Continental Motors Corporation First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6½s	1939
Grand Rapids Show Case Company 15-Year Sinking Fund Gold Debenture 6s	1941
Chicago Daily News 6% Sinking Fund Debentures	1936
Long Bell Lumber Company First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6s, Series B	1943
Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6s, Series A	1945
Pickering Lumber Company First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6s, Series A	1946
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co. 6% Sinking Fund Debentures	1938

Real Estate Bonds

Yielding from 5.46% to 6%

61 Broadway Building (New York City) First Mortgage Sinking Fund 5½s	1950
Hotel La Salle Company (Chicago) First Mortgage Serial 5½s	1928-40
Lord's Court Building (New York City) First Mortgage Sinking Fund 5½s	1942
Savoy-Plaza Corporation (New York City) First (Closed) Mortgage Fee and Leasehold Sinking Fund 6s	1945
The Prudence Company, Inc., Guaranteed Collateral Trust 5½s	1961

Foreign Bonds

Yielding from 5.65% to 7.68%

Argentine Nation, Government of External Sinking Fund 6s, Series B	1958
Berlin City Electric Company 6½% Guaranteed Notes	1928-29
Danish Consolidated Municipal Loan Thirty-Year External Sinking Fund 5½s	1955
Uruguay, Republic of External Sinking Fund 6s	1960
Wurttemberg, State of (Germany) Cons. Mun. Ext. Loan of 1925 7s, Serial	1927-44

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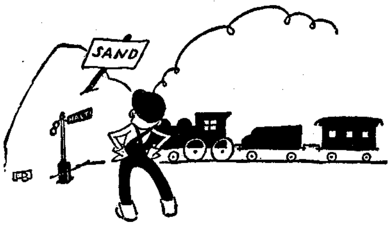
Washington and over 30 other cities

THEY put sand on railroad tracks to stop trains.



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For clean hands and clean drives, hit your ball from
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Just stick it in the turf and s-h-o-o-t

Ask for Reddy Tees by name. Play the yellow or the red. Both winners, both "Reddy." One Piece, and white birch from tip to cup.

25¢ FOR A BOX OF 18
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

Perhaps, too, among its advocates was a belief that such procedure would give to guaranteed State banks a prestige over the national institutions." The burden of contribution to the fund, it was argued, would be negligible and offset by the bringing in of added patronage. A similar plan, according to Mr. Harger, was tried in New York a century ago and soon abandoned. William Jennings Bryan was largely responsible for the revival of the idea in the West, we are told. In particular, he helped to write the first guaranty law, that of Oklahoma in 1907. In the post-war period seven other States followed Oklahoma. At first, "few banks failed, their losses were promptly liquidated, depositors were happy, and the bankers hailed the system as a correction for all banking ills." In some States, as in Kansas, the banks became members voluntarily of a group which authorized assessment on their resources in case any bank failed. "By the other plan, as in Nebraska, Oklahoma, the Dakotas and Texas, membership was compulsory, and every State bank was subject to the assessments to guarantee losses." In some States assessments were limited, in others not. As Mr. Harger points out, "the test of the guaranty came with deflation":

> Oklahoma had 70 failures from 1920 to 1923; over $10,000,000 in claims were pending. The legislature repealed the law, leaving the claims unpaid, and the first State to adopt the plan was the first to abandon it.
>
> South Dakota, which suffered severely both in bank suspensions and in a costly effort to establish a State land loan system involving millions in losses, repealed its guaranty law last year, subject to a referendum by the voters next November. The unmet losses are estimated at $15,000,000, but will depend on what can be recouped from assets of failed institutions.
>
> North Dakota is in somewhat similar condition, with about $4,000,000 in claims to be adjusted. One house of its legislature voted to repeal the statute, but the bill failed in the other house and the law yet stands.
>
> Kansas had in April, 1926, 630 banks left in its guaranty list. Claims amounted to $6,750,000 drawing 6 per cent. interest. Assets, including $978,000 in bonds deposited by the banks as an evidence of good faith, were $2,250,000, leaving a deficit of $4,500,000. The Supreme Court then held that the banks might withdraw from the fund by forfeiting their bonds, averaging about $1,600 each, and escape responsibility for the deficit in the fund. Whether they will withdraw or await repeal of the law, when they may retain their bonds, remains to be seen—but the guaranty system is in effect defunct.
>
> Nebraska, with practically unlimited assessments, claims it can pay its deficit of about $3,000,000 in two years. Altho a dozen commonwealths in the post-war period seriously considered adopting a bank guaranty system, only three outside the Middle West group actually entered upon the plan. Texas, in the far Southwest, has a compulsory system, allowing banks either to enter the guaranty list or insure deposits in a surety company. Because of its large area and the moderate number of failures it has met its losses. Washington extended it to the Pacific Coast, but some 115 bank failures, with one of large volume of losses, wiped out the fund and since 1921 it has been a dead letter. Mississippi carried it into the Old South. Here the deficit has reached a figure which will require five years of assessments to meet the unpaid claims, according to recent estimates.

PROFIT-SHARING WITH CUSTOMERS

THE idea of sharing profits with customers is a new one, at least so far as the writer of an article in *The Rotarian* (Chicago) is aware. The plan has been put into operation, however, by Cornelius Garretson of the Electric Hose and Rubber Company of Wilmington, Delaware, our largest manufacturer of garden hose. This company figures its profits at ten per cent. above production costs, but stockholders do not get all of this ten per cent. The employees get a share. Moreover, writes Mr. J. R. Sprague, in his interview with President Garretson for *The Rotarian*, "the clients likewise receive a proportion of the yearly earnings." Now this, it is explained, is different from the plan whereby some corporations allow their clients a discount only when their purchases reach a certain volume. Mr. Garretson believes that penalizes the small dealer in favor of the big dealer. He prefers to work it this way:

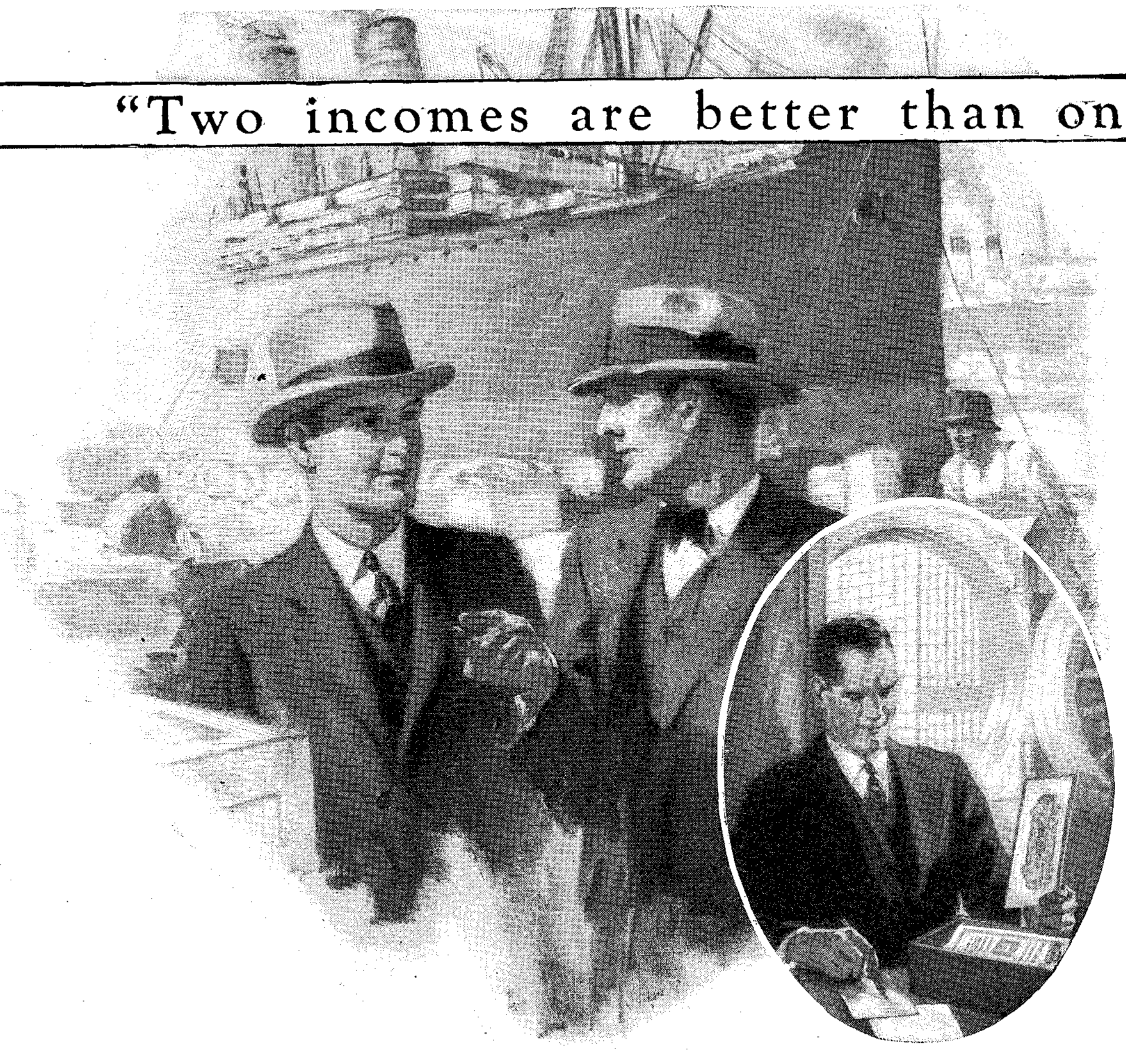
> At the end of each year's business a statement is prepared that shows the total sales and expenses, and the amounts paid stockholders and employees. Twenty-five per cent. of the balance of the profit is divided among the clients. The firm that has bought a thousand feet of hose gets precisely the same percentage of its purchases as the firm that has bought a million feet.
>
> Fine, one thinks, when business is going good and when each client receives a nice dividend check the first of January. But how about it when the sledding is hard and there are no dividends to distribute? That is precisely the question I asked Corney Garretson. There was one recent year when the clients received no dividends. In the files of the Electric Hose and Rubber Company is a stack of letters from clients that year, each letter a courteous acceptance of the situation. In no case was there complaint, but rather an expression of hope that the Company would for its own sake be on the right side of the ledger the following year. Business is not always merely business when there is mutual confidence and respect between seller and buyer and when the carrying out of a contract does not depend on legal documents.

What Genoa 'Bout That?—DICK (just returned)—"In Italy I ran across a girl from my home town. It was in a very quaint city."

TOM—"Genoa?"

DICK—No, but it didn't take me long to get acquainted."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Two incomes are better than one"



When ships come in

No matter from what source your own personal earnings are derived—whether from a business, a profession or a salary—an additional income from good bonds, built up by investing regularly a part of current earnings, will prove an effective anchor to windward—a protection against emergencies.

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BONDS · ACCEPTANCES · SHORT TERM NOTES

A Day with Doctor Perkins

DOCTOR PERKINS is chugging home through the twilight to a cold supper. He is tired to-night. It has been a hard day—nothing special, just the usual routine.

Of late years the Doctor hasn't given many drugs. The little black bag still goes along, but oftener than not it stands unopened. He says that good advice is more efficacious than quinine and the voice is mightier than the stethoscope.

Take the dozen calls he has made to-day. For the Johnson kids he prescribed only more nourishing soup and gelatine. He had to hurt the pride of the old Misses Norton by telling them bluntly that they will never be well until they correct the shocking condition of the plumbing in their ancestral home. With Mrs. Black his topic was corsets; with Mrs. Hart it was badly fitted shoes. At other houses it was tooth-brushes, an unsanitary ice-box, how to put on weight, how to take off weight, building a sleeping porch for a delicate youngster, buying an electric fan for a stuffy sick-room. The most trying session was with the testy president of the bank, who is on the verge of a nervous breakdown, and who had to be convinced that he simply must drop everything and get away for a vacation, preferably on the ocean.

Thinking of vacations, the Doctor, as he turned into his own driveway, reflected that he certainly would like a new car in which to make that spring fishing trip. With a chuckle he estimated that in this one day he had advised about the outlay of more money than he himself would make in many months. And furthermore the meeting to which he must go after supper, to decide about heating equipment for the new hospital, would spend as much as he could make in several years.

The plain truth is that while the Doctor does for a great many people, only a few seem to do for him. Perhaps he takes too many charity patients. Perhaps he lingers too long at each call, what with scolding and sympathizing and answering fool questions and trying to drive some common sense into folks' heads. He keeps up with the latest advances in medicine, and with other subjects which seem to him just as important to his patients—such as food and clothing, sanitation and toilet goods, and means of recreation, both mental and physical.

This is his very strength. For it is this general knowledge that makes him indispensable to the town. It is because he knows so much and tells it so freely that his telephone is forever ringing and that he is tired out at the end of each day.

Doctor Perkins is what we mean by a *prime mover*. His own store of the world's goods is not great. His own rate of consumption is far less than it should be, if he got what he deserves. But his influence, direct and indirect, upon the use of other people's money, upon the choice of commodities of a hundred kinds, is incalculable.

He is one of the alert, a ruling mind of America. He is one of those who, in each stratum of society and at each level of income, determine what the rest of us will eat and wear and do.

The product which he approves and recommends—whether or not he ever buys it for himself—has found high favor in his community and will flourish there long and abundantly.

The 1920 census lists 144,977 physicians and surgeons in the United States who serve its twenty-five million families. One in every three or 51,798 physicians and surgeons are among the 1,400,000 subscribers who read

The Literary Digest

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 9.—Following the visit to Ottawa, Canada, of Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, in charge of Prohibition enforcement, it is announced that Canada will cooperate with the United States to prevent rum running from Canada to this country.

June 10.—A strike of 3,000 workers of the iron and munition works at Ostrowiec, in Galicia, is immediately crusht by Marshal Pilsudski's army, and three persons are killed and a score wounded.

The Brazilian delegation withdraws from the Council of the League of Nations, following the Council's refusal to elect Brazil a permanent member.

June 11.—The British Government protests to the Russian Soviet Government against money sent from Russia to aid the recent general strike, declaring that the transmission was a breach of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement under which each country undertakes not to indulge in propaganda against the institutions of the other.

June 13.—Brazil gives notice of her withdrawal from the League of Nations as well as from the Council of the League.

June 14.—The Plebiscitary Commission adopts a resolution declaring that Chile has frustrated the award of the arbitrator, President Coolidge, in the Tacna-Arica dispute with Peru and that a plebiscite is impossible.

June 15.—Premier Briand and his Cabinet resign, following a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. The French Premier explains, however, that the majority no longer is in accord with him on his financial policy.

The Chilean Cabinet instructs the Chilean Ambassador at Washington to inform the United States Government that Chile has ended its obligations to abide by the good offices of the United States in the Tacna-Arica dispute.

DOMESTIC

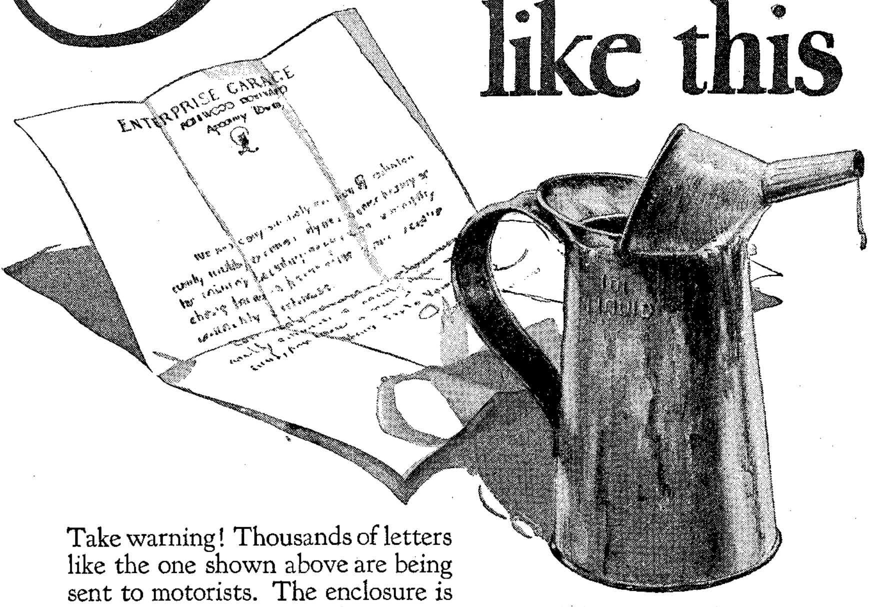
June 11.—John Cardinal Bonzano, first Papal Legate to the United States, and five colleagues of the Sacred College arrive in New York City on their way to Chicago to attend the Eucharistic Congress, and are greeted by thousands.

Representative Robert L. Bacon introduces a bill to remove the Moro, or Mohammedan, provinces of the Philippine Islands from the jurisdiction of the present Philippine Government and give them a separate and distinct form of administration under the direct authority of the United States.

June 12.—Ratification of the settlement of the French debt will be postponed to the next session of Congress, according to Senate leaders, says a dispatch from Washington.

June 13.—Automobiles killed 22,500 persons in the United States last year, or 2,200 more than in 1924, says a report of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. The report represents the fatality records of 147 cities. It is estimated that about 675,000 persons were injured in automobile accidents last year.

June 14.—The Senate Judiciary Committee approves the report of its subcommittee recommending that all wet measures be indefinitely postponed.



Beware of a letter like this

Take warning! Thousands of letters like the one shown above are being sent to motorists. The enclosure is a stiff bill for repairs. The repairs were caused by poor oil. More repair bills are sent out every year due to poor lubrication than for any other single reason. Make sure *you* don't get one. Don't trust to luck in buying motor oil!

Buy *safety* for your motor! In pure Pennsylvania oil you get at least 1000 miles of *safe* lubrication before you need change it. It's a *great* oil!

"the highest grade Guaranteed 100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA OIL TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE *oil in the world"*

All over this old Earth of ours, Nature has made thousands of deposits of oil. All kinds of oil.

But only in *one* oil field has she placed the *quality* of oil known as Pennsylvania.

She has made this one oil different from all other oils. Made it of different materials. Given it greater resistance to heat, wear and dilution. Made it so good that experts call it, "The highest grade oil in the world."

Under normal conditions, you don't have to change a filling of pure Pennsylvania oil for at least 1000 miles—that means without an oil rectifier on your car. Simply maintain the oil level.

Identify pure Pennsylvania oil by the emblem shown above. This emblem was created by the producers, refiners and marketers of this famous oil for your protection. Look for the men who display it—they're good men to deal with. And know that every drop of oil sold under it is 100% pure Pennsylvania.

Remember—"Pennsylvania" is not the name of a brand. It is a grade or *kind* of oil from which many brands are made. The wells producing pure Pennsylvania oil are located in Pennsylvania, Western New York, West Virginia, Southeastern Ohio—and nowhere else in all the world.

At the first opportunity, drain and fill *your* crank-case with pure Pennsylvania oil. Then every moving part in your motor will be *safe* for 1000 of the smoothest miles you ever drove. It's a *great* oil!

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Please send me the booklet, "The Inside Story of Motor Oil," worth money to every oil user.

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L. D. 6-26-26

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Woman in Business.—STENOGRAPHER who can do the Charleston.—*Want ad in the Los Angeles Times.*

Beats Padlocks for Checkbooks.—Emergency brakes for fountain pens would be a wonderful invention for infatuated millionaires.—*Jester.*

Swat the Songster.—A film is to be made on the life of a mosquito. Something on the lines of "He Who Gets Slapped," we suppose.—*London Opinion.*

The Low Cost of Marriage.—

JUNE BRIDES
ONLY $9.75 DOWN
and Balance in 18 Months

—*Cook stove ad in a Sioux Falls paper.*

Pigs' Paradise.—Parsons says he is going to establish a model hog ranch, equipped with all kinds of recreational features, such as tennis-courts, a swimming pool, and a fishing lake.—*From a news item in a Norfolk (Nebraska) paper.*

Six-Cylinder Coats.—Society news says: "While some came in Tuxedos others walked."—*Rutgers Chanticleer.*

So Sorry.—

HELEN WILLS RECOVERING;
LENGLEN EXPRESSES REGRETS

—*Headlines in the San Francisco Bulletin.*

A Prehistoric Barnum.—NOAH (landing)—"Now, one of you help me get these animals out and the other get out the handbills."—*Allston Recorder.*

Two Birds with One Stone.—LARRY—"Do you get a vacation this year?"

LES—"Yes, the wife's going away for a month."—*Allston Recorder.*

More English by Ear.—TEACHER—"Give me a sentence with the word 'analyze.'"

SMALL BOY—"My sister Anna says she never makes love, but oh, how Analyze."—*Satyr.*

Editorial Anguish.—HE—"The editor says that lack of space alone prevents him from accepting my manuscript."

SHE—"And is the rejection slip blurred much with hot, blinding tears?"—*Life.*

If a Body Meet a Body.—"Miss Ruth Shattuck Is Married in Rye," a *Times* headline, has caused twelve contribs to comment on the effects of the Earl Carroll party.—*New York World.*

Out of Tune.—New York, June 5.—(AP)—A duet between two noblemen, one of them her husband, has culminated in the suicide of the beautiful Baroness Klinger in the baronial castle at Raab, Lewer, Austria.—*Providence paper.*

Bathing Under Difficulties.—AGENT—"How do you like your electric washer?"

LADY—"Not so good. Every time I got in the thing those paddles knocked me off my feet."—*Allston Recorder.*

Mutual Compliments.—MAUD—"Did you hear what your friend Edith said about you?"

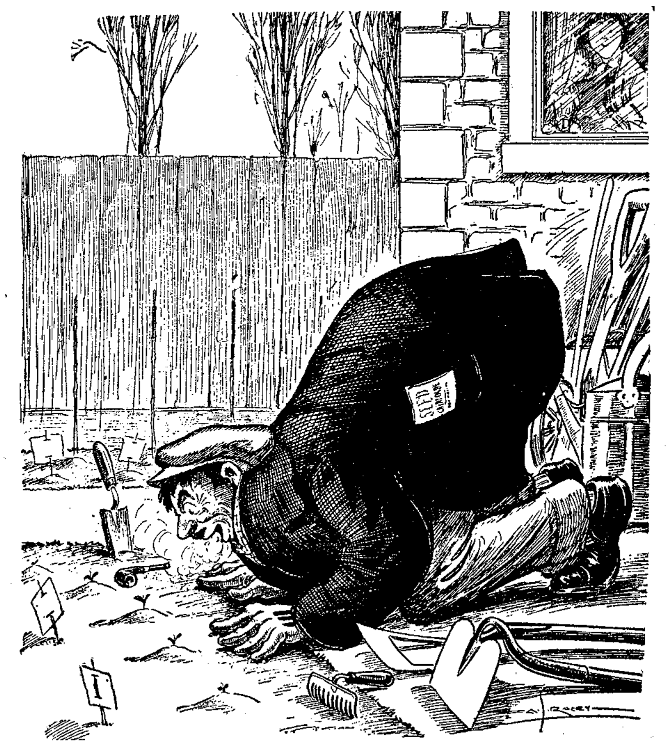
MARIE—"No. I was in the other group talking about her."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Hot Mamma.—On the road to Great Barrington, Massachusetts:

MOM'S HOMEMADE PIES
POP ON ICE

—*New York Evening World.*

A Rum Go.—"Last, but not least, we shall have among those present the 5th Regiment Fire and rum DCorps, of Paterson, nationally known in their branch of s "c ium. 5.s escvthbb branch of music."—*Ridgewood (N. J.) paper.*



"Come quick, Mary! They're up at last! Ain't nature wonderful!"

—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Chummy Braves.—EVANGELINE—"Do the Indians have any distinct social groups?"

JOHN—"Sure, haven't you heard of the Indian clubs?"—*Sour Owl.*

The Masculine Protest.—MOTHER—"Nonsense, Willie; of course you will have your hair cut."

WILLIE—"I will not. It's too feminine."—*Allston Recorder.*

One on "Central."—"Well, I've just had sweet revenge," said the shoe dealer to the student who had just come into the shop.

"Revenge! What do you mean?"

"That young lady who just walked out of this shop is a telephone operator, and I gave her the wrong number."—*Punch Bowl.*

George's Handicap.—"Children," said a teacher, "be diligent and stedfast, and you will succeed. Take the case of George Washington. Do you remember my telling you of the great difficulty George Washington had to contend with?"

"Yes, ma'am," said a little boy. "He couldn't tell a lie."—*East Grinstead Observer.*

Alarming Symptom.—One of the best schoolboy howlers that we have heard is the definition of rhubarb as "a kind of celery gone bloodshot."—*The Outlook.*

The Test of Scholarship.—JOE—"How do you know Beedles is a college town?"

MOE—"The girls don't speak to you if you wear a hat."—*Allston Recorder.*

On the Side Lines.—"My ole man's a poet now," observed Mrs. Raggs proudly.

"Well, mine won't do a lick o' work neither," replied Mrs. Taggs.—*American Legion Weekly.*

And That's Why.—"Did you know they don't have any insane asylums in Arabia?"

"No, why don't they?"

"Because there are nomad people in the country."—*The Open Road.*

The Flowing Bowl.—MUSIC CRITIC (to Sweet Young Thing)—"How did you like the barcarolle at the musicale last night?"

SWEET YOUNG THING—"I didn't stay for the refreshments, Mr. Cleff."—*Life.*

A Pleasant Surprize.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Brown (Miss Elizabeth Reaves) will be interested to learn that they have a son who was born in a New York hospital Monday afternoon.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) paper.*

First Aid.—An elderly gentleman was observed acting rather nervously in a department store, and the floor-walker approached him.

"Anything I can do for you, sir?"

"I have lost my wife."

"Oh, yes. Mourning goods two flights up," promptly responded the floor-walker.—*Atlanta Journal.*

The Bride's Perquisite.—A prominent film star was being married.

"So," said the bridegroom, "we are agreed. On Monday morning at nine o'clock we visit the registrar. After that we go to the church and then you are my own dear wife. Have you anything to say about the arrangements?"

"Only that the film rights will, of course, belong to me."—*Berlin Lustige Blaetter.*